The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Papers Before Parliament Concerning the War in America.

Declaration of Earl Russell to the Southern Commissioners, Yancey and Yost.

Refusal to Acknowledge the Confederate States.

The Blockade Denounced as a Paper One by Mr. Gregory.

THE SUMTER STILL DETAINED AT GIBRALTAR.

Financial and Commercial News.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool Feb. 8, at 1 P.M., *via* Queenstown 9th, arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening. She has forty passengers for Boston, but no specie for that port. She brought £50,000 for Halifax.

She passed the *Arabia*, bound to Liverpool, on the 9th.

The *Hibernia*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Six sets of Parliamentary papers concerning the American civil war, &c., have been laid before Parliament. Not fewer than forty-five official communications have passed about the *Nashville* and *Tuscarora*.

In January, 1861, Earl RUSSELL instructed Lord LYONS, in case of advice being asked by President LINCOLN's Cabinet, to reply that Her Majesty's Government will decline, unless both parties apply for counsel.

The policy of the British Government in February, 1861, in the event of President LINCOLN raising a question with Great Britain, is laid down in the following terms: Her Majesty's Government would, in the first place, be very forbearing. They would show by their acts how highly they valued the relations of peace and comity with the United States, but they would take care to let the Government which multiplied provocations and sought for quarrels, understand that their forbearance sprang from a consciousness of strength, and not from timidity or weakness.

Lord RUSSELL reports the substance of a conversation he had with YANCEY, YOST and MANN, the delegates who waited upon him to urge the recognition of the Confederates. His answer to these gentlemen was, that *England would observe strict neutrality.* Earl RUSSELL said: *Her Majesty cannot acknowledge the independence of nine States until the fortune of arms, or a more peaceful mode of negotiation shall have more clearly determined the respective positions of the two belligerents.*

There is a short note written as late as Dec. 20 which shows that even then the British ministry *believed in the probability of a war with the United States.* Lord LYONS is directed to speak with Mr. SEWARD on the subject of letters-of-marque, and to say that *in case of war Great Britain is willing to abolish privateering as between the two nations, if the President will make a similar engagement on the part of the United States.*

The London journals generally regard the Queen's speech as a negative, and so far a satisfactory document.

The *Morning Herald* (opposition) has scarcely a remark to offer on the Ministerial programme, and says it is difficult to criticise blank paper.

The session of Parliament opened calmly and with no show of opposition, and the indications were that the session would be a quiet one.

The *Globe*, however, admits that Parliament is about equally divided, and that the conservatives might, if they chose, bring about serious complications. It intimates that in the event of a defeat, Lord PALMERSTON would dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country.

The Prince of Wales had left England for Trieste, *en route* for the East. He travels in strict *incognito*.

In the House of Lords, on the 7th, Earl CARNARVON inquired as to the truth of the arrest and imprisonment of a Canadian subject named SHEPHARD, by order of Mr. SEWARD. He commented severely on the conduct of the United States, if the facts were correctly reported, and especially on the demand that SHEPHARD should take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as a condition of release.

Earl RUSSELL, who was all but inaudible, was understood to say that the main facts of the case were correctly reported, but as soon as Lord LYONS was informed of it he applied to Mr. SEWARD, who stated that the oath of allegiance was tendered to SHEPHARD under the belief that he was an American, and his release was subsequently obtained on the condition that he should not go into the Southern States.

The National Government claimed that in an extraordinary emergency like the present, the President must be invested with extraordinary powers, extending to foreign residents as well as American citizens. Her Majesty's Government entered strong remonstrances to this, and there was no objection to produce the correspondence.

Earl CARNARVON said he should certainly move for the papers. He hoped the Government *would not be content with remonstrances, but would also demand compensation.*

In the House of Commons on the 7th, Mr. GREGORY said he refrained the previous evening from addressing the House while the address to the Queen was being discussed, because he thought it undesirable to introduce topics which might give rise to debate, but he felt that the blockade of the Southern ports by the National Government *was wholly inefficient, and simply a blockade upon paper.* On a future occasion he should be in a position to show the character of the blockade was such that in justice to both the belligerent parties, it ought to receive full discussion at the hands of the Government.

Mr. G. P. BERTRICK expressed satisfaction at Mr. GREGORY's announcement, to bring the question of the blockade before the House. His own opinion was that a recognition of the paper blockade would be in violation of the rules of international law, and it was the duty of the country to consider seriously the position in which we were placed.

Late Gibraltar advices, received in Liverpool, represent the privateer *Sumter* as detained at Gibraltar from difficulty in obtaining coal.

A meeting of the parties connected with the coaling business there, resolved not to supply coals to the *Sumter* except for cash, the paper offered in payment, although on good houses, not being deemed eligible. The same advices represent the crew of the *Sumter* as fine fellows, but nautical men say the ship has no fight in her.

The *Times*, in an editorial on American affairs, says that in the last six months America has contrived to spend more money in a shorter time and to less purpose than any people who ever lived on the face of the earth, and that is all that has literally been done during this period. It proceeds to argue that the subjugation of the South and a future Union has become impossible.

The new Cunard screw steamer *China* had arrived at Liverpool. She takes her place in the line for New-York, March 1. Her trial trip showed great speed.

A new Canadian Bishopric, to be called the Bishopric of Ontario, is to be created. Rev. J. L. WISE is appointed its first Bishop.

The official *Gazette* publishes an order of the Privy Council *removing the prohibition against the export of saltpetre, arms, ammunition* and all other articles lately prohibited.

Gloomy accounts are published of the British Columbia gold fields, and were attracting considerable attention.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, on the 6th, reduced the rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

M. HAUTEFEUILLE, the well-known writer on international law, urges, in the *Revue Contemporaine*, the meeting of a congress to settle the rights of belligerents at sea and the formation of a league of armed neutrality to protect the commerce of neutral Powers in the event of maritime war.

The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the bill for the conversion of the 4½ per cent. Rentes. M. DARIMON strongly opposed it.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says the rumor that English capitalists had contracted to loan £4,000,000 to the French Government is not correct, but such circumstantial particulars are given in the London papers that there is no doubt the arrangement has been made.

The Bourse was firm; Rentes, 71f.40c.

SPAIN.

The Cortes was discussing the treaty with Mexico.

MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA was dangerously ill. His life was despaired of.

M. MON was summoned from Paris to take his place as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

POLAND.

Advices from Warsaw announce that judgment has been pronounced by court-martial on the Catholic priests imprisoned in the citadel. Four canons were condemned to transportation to Siberia, and one to imprisonment in the fortress.

TURKEY.

A Turkish squadron, under OSMAN PASHA, had left Constantinople for the Adriatic, laden with munitions of war.

INDIA.

Bombay papers to Jan. 13, represent the product of the last cotton crop as pouring into Bombay from the various cotton districts.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

The funds were firmer on the 7th and advanced notwithstanding the unfavorable bank return, and a less easy appearance of the money market. For choice bills 2½@2¾ was generally demanded, the impression being that the loan to the French Government will cause the rates for money to rule higher.

It was reported that about £2,000,000 would be remitted to Paris during February, the first instalment on the 13th. This caused a large demand for money at the bank.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 9.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill converting the Rentes. They closed firm at 71f.45c.

TURIN, Sunday, Feb. 9.

The *Italia* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior exhorting prefects to prevent, by the exercise of legitimate influences, popular manifestations like those recently made in Parma and other towns.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 9.

The *Moniteur* says the bill for the conversion of the Rentes will be presented to the Senate to-morrow.

The interest on Treasury bills is fixed at 3 and 3½ per cent., according to the time of their falling due.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Feb. 9.

The Government has obtained an important victory, as the Ministerial project for the modification of the quorum in the Rigraad was adopted yesterday by a great majority, after a protracted discussion.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 9.

Mr. SLIDELL has arrived, and lodges at the Hotel La Nore.

VIENNA, Saturday, Feb. 8.

In the negotiations respecting the elevation of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to the throne of Mexico there is no question of the cession of Venetia.

Communication is interrupted throughout almost all Germany in consequence of inundations.

PARIS, Feb. 8.

Yesterday evening, in the *Corps Legislatif*, M. VINTRY defended, and M. PICARD opposed the bill for the conversion of the Rentes. The discussion will be resumed to-day.

The *Moniteur* says the English journals announce that the French Government is negotiating at London for a loan of £1,000,000. The assertion is erroneous.

MADRID, Feb. 7—P. M.

Senor MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA is dead.

TURIN, Feb. 8.

The official *Gazette*, replying to the rumors that the Government encouraged the manifestations against the temporal power at Rome, that it had decreed the recall of MAZZINI, and by means of secret encouragement was preparing a clandestine expedition, declares that the Government will not depart from the laws of an upright and loyal policy, and will endeavor to seize every opportunity which presents itself of assuring, in an ample and faithful manner, the desires of the Nation.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

(The weekly Cotton market was received per *Bohemian.*)

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market, generally, has a downward tendency. The various circulars report FLOUR easier, at 28s.@31s. WHEAT is quiet, with a downward tendency; Red Western, 10s. 10d.@12s.; Red Southern, 12s. 2d.@12s. 3d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.; White Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. CORN dull, with a decline of 3d.; mixed CORN, 30s. 9d.@31s.; White CORN, 34s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market still rules downward. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: BEEF still declining. PORK heavy and declined 2s. 6d. BACON quiet. LARD very dull at 43s. 6d.@45s. TALLOW flat.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES dull at 33s. for Pots and Pearls. SUGAR quiet at a decline of 6s. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet and steady. LINSEED heavy at a decline of 2s. LINSEED OIL—Sales small at £34@£35. COD OIL—Transactions light. RESIN dull at 12s. 3d.@13s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS dull. IRON steady, but easier. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA—The market is steady for common Congou. RICE dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 46s. 9d. TALLOW quiet and steady. SPERM OIL £39 6s. COD OIL dull, and declined 10s. LINSEED CAKES firmer. LONDON, Friday Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 92¾@93. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease of £324,000.

American Securities are firm. Sales of Illinois Central shares at 44@43 discount; Erie Railway shares, 28¾@29.

LATEST—(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

COTTON—The sales yesterday reached 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer, at unchanged quotations. BREADSTUFFS closed dull. PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON, Sunday.

Consols closed Saturday at 92⅞@93¼ for money. American Securities—Sales of Illinois Central at 44@43 discount.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of COTTON for the week 5,500 bales; *tres ordinaire*, 159f.; *bas*, 152. The market is quiet and irregular. The stock in port amounts to 112,000 bales.

The Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed at 4:30 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow afternoon.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Buell Working his Way Toward Nashville—Rumors of the Evacuation of that City—Movements of the Fort Donelson Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Feb. 23.

General BUELL left here several days ago, and proceeded in the direction of Nashville. His staff leave here to-morrow morning for the place of his destination.

It is reported that many of the negroes taken some time since from the Green River country of Kentucky, by the rebels, to aid in fortifying Nashville, took advantage of the panic created there by the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, and are making their way back to their old homes. They say it was too late to fortify Nashville.

It is understood that the rebels proposed destroying the bridge and road near Nashville on their retreat thitherward, but the citizens along the road remonstrated, and prevented it.

Rumors, which cannot be traced to any reliable source, have prevailed all day of the evacuation of Nashville by the rebels.

THE FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The *Commercial's* Indianapolis dispatch says that 5,000 Fort Donelson prisoners have arrived there during the last 24 hours. They are the hardest looking set of men ever collected together; uniformed in rags of all colors, with carpets for blankets. The privates assert, that secession is gone up, that they are better treated and fed there than they have been for the last six months. Most of them are anxious to take the oath. Three of their surgeons have been paroled to their sick which are becoming quite numerous. The officers are not uniformed and don't look much superior to the private prisoners.

The prisoners are composed of the Fourth and Thirteenth Mississippi, Eighth Kentucky, Fourth Alabama, Twenty-sixth, Forty-fifth and Fifty-third Tennessee.

Cumberland Gap and Russellville in Possession of the National Forces.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Cumberland Gap and Russellville, Ky., are in possession of the National forces.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Fifteen men were enlisted in this City last week for the regular army, and two hundred for the navy.

The recruiting offices were closed on Saturday, and the office of the Twelfth Infantry, No. 79 Chatham-street, Capt. A. J. DALLAS, was illuminated in the evening, in honor of WASHINGTON's Birthday. On Governor's Island the day was celebrated by a dress parade, which, however, was a rather quiet affair, owing to the small number of men at the post. A salute was fired from Castle William, and also from the frigate *St. Lawrence*, lying in the stream.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard the crew and recruits on board the *North Carolina* were mustered on the quarter-deck at 10½ A. M., to hear WASHINGTON's Farewell Address read, and at 12 o'clock a salute was fired from the Cob Dock. The bands of the *North Carolina* and *Sabine* played national airs.

The sloop-of-war *Oneida* has received an addition to her armament. She now carries four short 32-pounders and two steel rifled guns broadside, two 11-inch Dahlgrens, on pivots, and a steel rifled gun on forecastle. She has hauled down the yard, and will be put into commission very soon.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* and the propeller *Uncas* have left the Yard, and anchored off the Battery.

The steamer *John P. Jackson* has returned to the Yard, in consequence of her valves being out of the order.

The body of Lieut. MARCY, who was killed on board the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, was taken to the Yard, yesterday, and conveyed thence to St. Stephen's Church, Broadway, escorted by naval officers and a detachment of marines.

The vessels at this station number twenty-five, and are as follows:

AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Name.	Guns.	What Doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving-ship.
Sabine	50	Ready for sea.
Savannah	22	Nearly ready for sea.
John Adams	22	Waiting repairs.
Oneida (new)	9	Nearly r'dy to be com'sion'd.
Dacotah	9	Nearly r'dy to be com'sioned.
Adirondack (new)	—	Just launched.
Connecticut	5	Waiting for stores, &c.
Massachusetts	5	Waiting for stores, &c.
Cayuga	4	In com'sn, n'ly r'dy for sea.
Dawn	4	Repairing.
Octorara	6	Fitting out.
Sachem	5	Taking in stores.
Currituck	5	Taking in stores.
John P. Jackson	6	Return'd for rep'rs to valves.
Relief	2	Taking in stores.
Supply	2	Taking in stores.
Montior (Ericsson Bt'ry)	2	Arr. for stores, and to be com.
Corwin	4	Revenue-cutter.
Lackawanna (frigate)	—	On the stocks.

IN THE HARBOR.

St. Lawrence	50	At anchor off the Battery.
Forbes	4	At anchor off Quarantine.
Westfield	6	At anchor off Quarantine.
Clifton	6	At anchor off Quarantine.
Uncas	3	At anchor off the Battery.

The forces in the harbor are distributed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	340	North Carolina	1,000
Fort Hamilton	900	Marine Barracks	170
Fort Layfayette	65	Vessels in Harbor	1,400
Fort Richmond	7		
Bedloe's Island	60	Total	3,942

The propeller of the sloop-of-war *Adirondack* has arrived at the Yard, and will be fixed as soon as the vessel goes into the dry dock.

NOTHING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 23—10 P. M.

The Old Point boat, due to-day, has not yet arrived.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 24—1 A. M.

The Old Point boat has not arrived yet—probably detained by the dense fog. She will scarcely get in to-night.

Washington's Birthday in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 22—9 P. M.

The city in several localities is quite brilliant with rockets and bonfires. A principal feature was the external decoration of the Galt House with multitudes of National flags.

The Day in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The 22d was celebrated in this city by a salute and ringing of bells at noon, and by a great display of flags. There was also an immense citizens' meeting in the evening at Allyn Hall, where patriotic addresses were made by Judge ELLSWORTH, Prof. ELIOTT and others. WASHINGTON's Farewell Address was read by Rev. Mr. WASHBURNE. Some of the Breckinridge Democrats held a meeting in another hall, and read WASHINGTON's Farewell Address. ISAAC TOUCEY presided, and made a speech. Not a word was said in their call about celebrating our late victories. The object of the meeting was to make party capital, but in that respect it was a failure.

Fire in Augusta, Maine.

AUGUSTA, Sunday, Feb. 23.

A fire here Saturday night destroyed the Post-office, the *Age* printing-office, several stores and offices. Loss, $28,000. Insured for $12,000.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—At a late hour on Saturday night, the Police of the Tenth Precinct made a descent on a disorderly house kept by THOMAS HUTCHINSON and JOHN CASEY, at No. 93 Houston-street. The proprietors and twenty-four others, male and female, were taken into custody. Yesterday, Justice OSBORNE committed CASEY for trial. HUTCHINSON was held to bail in $1,000; the other parties were discharged.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Extraordinary Ceremonies, Festivities, Illuminations, &c.

Citizens' Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute.

Republican Union Festival at Irving Hall.

Corporation Demonstration and Banquet.

None who have lived in our generation ever beheld a more general and imposing display of popular feeling than was witnessed in this vast City on Saturday. From the peculiarity of the circumstances surrounding the occasion, such an impressive and universal demonstration may never occur again. It comprised within itself an epitome of Northern faith and sentiment as represented by the greatest mart of commerce and centre of population in these States. The aspirations of 23,000,000 of souls for their country were distinctly and emphatically made known in the patriotic fervor of the swarming thousands that filled our thoroughfares from early morning until midnight.

The day was ushered in by military salutes on the islands, from the forts, from all adjacent heights, and from the Battery. In City Hall Park ten thousand persons congregated, and kept coming and going all day long with the various civic and military processions elsewhere noted. The Municipal Capitol itself was topped with streaming National, State and City banners, and escutcheoned with the names of our revolutionary triumphs. Everywhere churches and public halls were filled with eager throngs, assembled to hear the words of our WASHINGTON once more read aloud, and reapplied by the eloquence of the pulpit, the closet and the rostrum, and uplifted on the swelling choruses of national anthems. Glad chimes rang out from every steeple, and the starry flag of liberty floated so far and free from every roof and tower, that the City horizon seemed draped with it. Along the streets' one living tide of humanity attested that the closed doors of business houses, and the quiet fronts of private mansions, were so because the restless jubilee of the day's emotions could not be restrained behind the counter and the table.

MASS MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

RECEPTION OF LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT

Speeches of Judge Pierrepont, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Ex-Gov. Hunt, and Joseph Hoxie, Esq.

Letters from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Hon Daniel S. Dickinson, Gov. Morgan, Gov. Sprague, Gov. Olden, Hon. Alfred Ely, &c.

The enthusiasm of the day seemed to culminate at the mass meeting, held in Cooper Institute, in the evening, under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee. The platform was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, festooned around oil paintings of WASHINGTON, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, and LINCOLN. An excellent band enlivened the proceedings. Soon as the doors were opened, the hall became densely crowded. While awaiting the hour named for opening the exercises, Gen. WETMORE announced that he would encourage them by the information that Gen. SCOTT was in the building. This intelligence was received with a storm of applause, which reached the climax of excitement when the brave veteran made his appearance, leaning on the arm of Ex-Gov. FISH.

The audience rose and gave expression to their welcome and delight by waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and by cheer upon cheer—the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Among the large attendance of leading citizens on the platform, we observed his Honor Mayor OPDYKE, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Hon. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, WM. M. EVARTS, Ex-Judge PIERREPONT, Judge DALY, &c.

Ex-Gov. FISH called the meeting to order:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are assembled, on the invitation of the Union Defence Committee, to commemorate the Birthday of WASHINGTON, [cheers,] and also to celebrate the recent brilliant achievements of our military and naval forces in support and maintenance of that Government, that Constitution and that Union which WASHINGTON founded. [Cheers.] I will nominate as President of this meeting our Mayor, GEORGE OPDYKE.

This nomination was received with unbounded applause. The Vice-President and Secretaries were then nominated by Hon. SIMEON DRAPER and by Hon. PROSPER M. WETMORE.

Mayor OPDYKE said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It has been my pleasing duty, in my official capacity, to-day, to join in another great meeting, celebrating this Anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of his Country, and in celebrating also the glorious victories which our military and naval forces have recently achieved. On that occasion I ventured to utter a few sentiments, which are uppermost in my mind at present, but I will not detain you with a repetition of them. We are here at the invitation of the Union Defence Committee—a semi-official body of exalted citizens, who have reason to feel proud of the part they have taken in meeting this infamous rebellion—[cheers]—and they have a right to ask us to rejoice with them at the prospect of its speedy overthrow. I will now introduce to you Judge PIERREPONT, who will read the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON.

The Farewell Address was heard with reverend attention throughout, interrupted only by applause at those passages which inculcated particularly obedience to the established Government and jealousy of foreign interference.

JUDGE PIERREPONT'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion of the Address, Judge PIERREPONT continued:

How like a prophet's words come back these voices from the dead! 'Tis well that WASHINGTON did not live to see this day, when his children are madly striving to pull down the sacred temple of Liberty which he reared. [Applause.] We meet to commemorate the birth of that great man. We also meet to celebrate our recent brilliant victories. But some sorrow mingles with our joy that these victories are not victories over a foreign foe, but over our own misguided rebel countrymen. We may, nevertheless, rejoice that these are victories over the foes of human liberty and over foes to the progress of the human race. 'Tis true that when WASHINGTON lived he held some fellow men in bondage, but it should ever be remembered that before he died he so provided that in the hour when his great spirit returned to God who gave it, the chains fell from his slaves like the chains of St. Peter at the angel's touch. [Cheers.] But, fellow-citizens, this is not a simple war about negro slavery. It is a battle between two great contending principles which have ever disturbed the world. It is now a great death-struggle between Tyranny and Freedom, between Despotism and Liberty. [Applause.] Hence the foreign sympathy with our foes; hence the hate of the jealous, selfish, perfidious tyrants of England; hence the coldness of Imperial France and of that haughty country, despotic Spain; hence the hostility of every foreign crown—*save only* the noble, far-seeing, progressive, friendly *Czar*—God bless him forever! [Enthusiastic cheers.] But, fellow-citizens, this great war of contending principles is not over yet.

You that have burned for opportunity in this great conflict to earn a patriot's crown, *will not cease*—

"Nor think the victory won,
Nor once at ease sit down;
Thy arduous work will *not be done*
Till thou hast *got* thy crown."

To end this great conflict, to put down this terrible rebellion, so that it shall never rear its gory head again, will not be done without a *desperate* struggle. We mean to end it *now.* [Cheers.] We have left our peaceful employments; we have given up for the time our love of luxury and our love of gold, and we have returned to the first love of our fathers—*the love of Liberty.* [Applause.] We are in this war—we did not seek it—and, God willing, we will not leave it till rebels shall whisper to their children that rebelling against the long-suffering, forbearing, indulgent Government of the generous, brave and loyal people of these United States is a dangerous and a fearful thing. And, trusting in the Lord, we will so fight this battle that, through the fire and the blood of sacrifice, our whole country shall be purified, and redeem the hope and glory of the world. [Cheers.] To inspire our minds with steadier and more determined zeal, and our hearts with loftier and holier patriotism, would that I could call up palpable to your sight the serious benignment, warning shade of the immortal WASHINGTON. But as that cannot be, *a living patriot of undying fame* I present—Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

[Again was the hero of Mexico made to feel what a warm place he retains in the hearts of his countrymen. The whole audience rose and greeted him with cheer upon cheer.]

ADDRESS OF WM. M. EVARTS.

Mr. EVARTS was introduced, and received with warm applause. He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT—On behalf of the Committee instructed to prepare and present resolutions on this occasion, I have the honor to read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York and its vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, record anew their reverential gratitude to the Giver of all good for the great inheritance of Liberty, Independence and Union which we have received from the courage, the wisdom and the virtue of heroic ancestors, and celebrate with evergrowing joy and pride the day which, in giving birth to WASHINGTON, gave promise of the immeasurable benefits to his own and all future generations, which his great life and character were to achieve. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the consituted liberties of this nation rest upon the principles which the life of WASHINGTON was spent in establishing, and which his farewell words of warning and instruction have impressed upon the hearts of his countrymen; that the momentous experience through which the nation is now passing displays in characters of living light the imperishable truth, that to us and our posterity the UNION is the sure protector of liberty and peace among ourselves, of power and peace with other nations. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we meet on this recurrence of the birthday of WASHINGTON, with hearts full of profound gratulation that the lessons of his life and character have not been lost upon his countrymen of this generation; with hearts full of the purpose and the hope that these lessons shall be transmitted to our posterity, enforced and illuminated by new examples of the same heroic patriotism, the same civil prudence, and the same prosperous fortune which marked his great career. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the war of the Constitution against civil treason and military rebellion, which now engages all the loyal strength and resources of the nation, is but to uphold, confirm and perpetuate what the war of the Revolution wrought out and established; and the soldiers and statesmen who bear well their part in the toils and sacrifices of the conflict of this day, are treading in the footsteps of heroic ancestors, and shall share their great renown. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Resolved, That we will submit to no division of the illustrious fame of WASHINGTON, nor shall its radiance be shut into narrower boundaries than our whole country; and we pledge anew our lives and our fortunes to the destruction, root and branch, of that conspiracy which has added to its crime against the nation's life, the sacrilege of de-secrating the birthday of WASHINGTON by the inauguration of its pretended government. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That we offer the heartiest tribute of our admiration and our gratitude to the courage, fortitude and constancy of our soldiers, to the bravery and conduct of our officers in the field, and to the genius and skill of the commanders who have planned the vigorous and efficient movements of our forces; and in the valor and skill of the officers and seamen of our navy, on the Ocean, the Gulf and the Rivers, we feel an equal pride. [Prolonged cheering.]

Resolved, That the brilliant and important successes of our arms, by land and by water, on the seaboard and in the West, which make glad the hearts of the people, have touched the vital strength of the rebellion, and should be followed up, without delay, or truce or armistice, until the last rebel shall lay down his arms. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That we assure the Government that the hearts of the people are prepared for every burden and every sacrifice that a bold, a rapid and an earnest conduct of this war to a successful close may require, and that, appreciating and applauding every act of vigor and decision in the Cabinet and in the field, we promise a firm, a faithful, an enduring support to every measure for the reëstablishment of the Constitution over all our land. [Cheers.]

Mr. President, (continued Mr. EVARTS,) ladies and gentlemen, before submitting for your adoption the resolutions which have been read, I have been desired, by the Committee of Arrangements, to say a few words on the general subjects that attract the attention of all of us, and in respect of which you needs must anticipate almost all it is possible for me to say. We have noticed that, as the country was approaching, somewhat unconsciously the terrible ordeal to which it is now subjected, the minds of men have turned with new affection and enthusiasm to the name and the memory of WASHINGTON; and this his birthday has come to be, as it is the only holiday that the nation keeps, except the birthday of the nation itself—the Fourth of July. [Cheers.] What a tribute to the greatness of the simple character of WASHINGTON, when a nation, at the basis of whose successful and patriotic struggle, almost, it lies that they should not be worshippers of men, nor worshippers of heroes, has yet found so great a public importance in the birthday of WASHINGTON, that, unanimously, wherever loyalty prevails, this holiday is kept with festive pomp! All the local events of the Revolution, all the birthdays of the celebrated men of the Revolution, or of later times, however much they have received of casual observance and local homage, have entirely failed to place themselves in the hearts of the people, beside the 4th of July and 22d of February. The President of the United States, by a proclamation, according with the impulses of the people, has enjoined upon good citizens all over this land to meet, and with proper observances commemorate this great occasion. In obedience to that call—in obedience to our duty and our feelings alike—on the invitation of a patriotic Committee, this great assemblage has here met. But I must say, that aside from all these reasons I have mentioned, there sprung up a resentful feeling in the hearts of this people, the moment their attention was drawn to the fact that the rebel Government had dared to adopt the day of WASHINGTON for the day of their inauguration—a feeling of solemn and deep resentment, and an earnest and unanimous purpose, that the joy and the shouts and the homage of the loyal people of the United States should drown the feeble praise of rebels. [Loud cheers.]

The theme of WASHINGTON, his life, and his character, is one that is suitable for the most thorough and severe contemplation, and you will find, from every scrutiny, but renewed reasons to thank God for such a man, to form not only this country, and mold and control the minds of his own generation, but to be still alive in the examples of the great men who have followed him, and who will ever be glad to repeat that to the contemplation of his life, his character, his conduct in war, his conduct in peace, his comprehensive patriotism, and his thorough disinterestedness, they owe much of the support and aid to their own arduous and patriotic sacrifices for their country that even the longest and most illustrious life may have given them an opportunity to yield. [Applause.] Who can tell how great and important a benefit it is to a people, that their hero, besides having had the courage and the energy to carry through their early struggles and establish them as a nation, had also that dignity of private life, that purity of private character, that unselfishness, and that absolute and comprehensive patriotism that made it sure to the liberties and happiness of this people, that whoever followed the example of WASHINGTON must be the benefactor America. [Loud cheers.]

But WASHINGTON connected himself with the life of this nation in all the great points of its origin which served to determine the shape and character of its political institutions. Beginning, as we all know our revolutionary progress did, in the determination that we would enjoy the rights and liberties of Englishmen, and not be ruled by foreign legislation, under any formal pretence of a constitutional authority of Parliament, we find WASHINGTON's activity dating with the first, running with the most earnest, continuing to the last; and when he and the other leading minds of our country found that we could not have liberty as Englishmen, but must have independence as Americans, he first and foremost carried through the toils of war, and planted successfully the established nationality of the country upon a basis laid by the Declaration of Independence. [Cheers.] When, again, it was found that liberty was not secured by independence, nor independence secured by liberty, but Union in one Government was the necessary protection of them both, who is it that by his councils leads his countrymen, and who is it that presides over the great Convention that framed the Federal Constitution? Again, again it is WASHINGTON! [Renewed applause.] And when, the paper government formed, the labor then began of adjusting this new and complex system of a General Government and Independent States Government within the province of power submitted to their administration—who is it reconciles by his firm hand? Who is it marshals under him the great intellects of the nation and retains their power, and thus, fitting the working scheme to the passions and prejudices and habits of the people, by eight years of early administration, makes it easy to govern the people by men who have honest hearts and truly honest purposes? WASHINGTON again! So that, when we celebrate the birthday of WASHINGTON, we celebrate the goodness of Providence, that provided in good season a man without whom liberty and its spirit would have taken no such solid form as to gain independence; independence would have been of not sufficient strength to maintain itself till brought under the protection of Union, and Union would have been dissolved under the first storms that attacked it, but for his pilotage through eight years of responsible and difficult administration. [Enthusiastic cheers.] It is not personal, then, but it is the gift of God of the human being that was necessary to establish the nation, provide it a Government, and set that Government working for its benefit.

Now, Mr. President and gentlemen, be sure we have not talked of the wisdom of our ancestors in forming this Government, without some intelligence of what its principle was. Governments have existed before. Free people in spirit, and free people in fact, have existed before. But never before has there been a contrivance whereby a great and powererful nationality could maintain its strength secure against anarchy within, and manifest itself against the operation of jealous hatred from abroad; and never before has a contrivance been framed whereby—by the grant of power, as to what was national and what had relation to foreign affairs, to a General Government, and dividing the local administration among State Governments—we could have a nation strong enough to maintain peace at home, and secure respect abroad, and yet not endowed with so great a fund of power as to subvert the liberties of the people who contributed to its establishment. [Applause.]

And this it was, gentlemen, that made us understand, after a while, what this rebellion was, and how it touched our interests, our safety, our Government, and our nation. Why, the cry was, on the part of the rebel States, "Let us alone! we only want to change our Government. Why will you interfere with us? We do not intend to interfere with you." They said that this principle, that the people could do as they pleased about making a government, applied to them, or to any part of a people or a nation, and all they wanted was to be let alone! We, for a while bewildered and uncertain, under the uncertain sound that came from the watchman, (making it clear that no one could prepare for the battle under such warning,) thought there was something in this. But at last we found that it was the central power of the Government that they were undermining—that would make it impossible in the future that we could ever hope that this plan of divided administration of Government could be consistent with National life. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, their course and their conduct, we being all involved in one Nation, one destiny, one Government—has been found as well illustrated by the figure of a ship and its crew on the stormy ocean as by any other. They talked pretty much in this way, as if the mutineers of a crew, in a storm at sea, when the master and the loyal ship's company were bearing down on them to subdue their mutiny, should say, "Why do you interfere with us? All we want is to be let alone." But our reply is, "This is our ship, and you are interfering with it." "Oh! us," they say, "we do not mean to interfere with the ship; we propose to make just and equitable division of it: we mean to saw it in two, just behind the mainmast." But, we answered, "Why, you poor, deluded mariners, if you have but half a ship left, you will surely go to the bottom." Again, they reply: "That is our affair—let us alone." But at last it gets through our shrewd heads, that we will have but half a ship, and that we, too, will go to the bottom. [Cheers and laughter.] "Oh," they say, "What is that to us? That is your business!" Well, we conclude that the whole ship of State, with all its strength and all its thunders and power, and its bright flag still at the mast-head, is the ship for us, and if any mutineers want a yawl boat to go off in, let them take it, but not saw four vessel in two. [Renewed cheers and laughter.]

Now, when we got to fighting for our own Government, our own interests, and our own safety, why we fought to some purpose. [Applause.] What was it that waked up the people? See the designs of Providence! When the rebellion languished—when it was feared that returning reason might assert its sway over the Southern people, its infatuated leaders determined they must make a breach of open war, to rouse the hearts of the rebellious population, and the gun to which the torch was applied for this purpose, aimed at Sumter, awoke—I will not say the sleeping North, but awoke the sleeping thunders of the Constitution. [Prolonged cheers.] For that gun, aimed at the feeble garrison, was really aimed at the central principle of the Constitution and the laws. [Applause.] They found that they had waked up a garrison of twenty millions of men to defend the Constitution at which their feeble guns were aimed. And now this garrison, alert, aroused, fully armed, holds its own ground, and soon, in the President's phrase, is going "to repossess all the rest of the country." [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Now, this adjustment between State and Federal Government has always been prophesied as the fatal weakness of our Constitution, and of our nation. Well, gentlemen, the moralist will tell you that no virtue can be pronounced very reliable until it has resisted temptation. The physician will tell you that no health, however apparently robust and vigorous, can be much counted upon, till it has shown its power in the resistance of disease. This is the trial of our Constitution. Men have said, why, when discontents occupy the hearts of large portions of the people, the State governments are already organized rebellion, and the Federal Government can make no head against them. And so the first experiences of this rebellion seemed to teach. But at length we found that there was in the Constitution, and in this partic

seemed for some time as if those who directed our affairs had not learned that you never can have a victory without fighting; and having learned that lesson, they have jumped very quickly to the next one—that you never can fight without having a victory, for that is our experience. [Loud applause.] And yet, for fear we should not have a victory, we stood in danger of never fighting. [Laughter.] But taxation, gentlemen, is the basis on which the resources of the people are to be marshaled, to strengthen the sinews of the Government in war, just as much as by drawing, under military combination, the physical force of the people together, battles are to be fought and the war prosecuted. Loans are nothing but the discount of taxation, and if you have no taxation to discount you cannot get any loans. You cannot go on the plan of thinking you do not want your money on this tax or on that tax, and that no tax at all would be better. You cannot get along on the plan of the Vermont financier I have heard of, who said that all this bother about financial measures seemed sheer nonsense; that he did not like direct taxation, or indirect taxation,—that he did not like excise duties or tariff,—but his plan was, that all the expenses of the Government should be paid out of the Treasury. [Laughter and cheers.] Well, gentlemen, that may do for a little while, and that is the plan we are going on now—paying the expenses of the Government out of the Treasury. [Renewed laughter.]

Now I have occupied much more of your attention than I had designed to. [Cries of "Go on."] We see a strange spectacle now in this country, and if the great shade of WASHINGTON could be supposed to bend an interested eye upon the great transactions in the midst of the people whom he so much loved, toward the formation of whose Government and protection of whose liberties he did so much, where, think you, would he bend his approving smile, and where cast his awful frown? Would the City of Washington and the Government there,—the city of the Union and the Government of the Union,—or the City of Richmond, in his own loved State of Virginia, and the Government there, receive his approval? Which would he adhere to? I cannot tell you any more clearly than you know yourselves. But the living presence that can most nearly present to us the situation and the choice of WASHINGTON, is the course of the great man, eminent in war, eminent in peace, who, having the loved State of Virginia for his birthplace, and the loved Union for his country, chose the Government of Washington and the fabric of our constituted liberties, and not the Government of Richmond and the State rights of Virginia. [This allusion to Gen. SCOTT evoked the greatest enthusiasm, and cheer after cheer was given for the honored veteran.]

To which of the two Presidents would WASHINGTON commend the book, to receive the vows, on the 4th of March—to President LINCOLN at Washington, or, on this day, to Mr. DAVIS at Richmond? And if he were now to distribute the swords which he bequeathed in his will, with the injunction that they never should be unsheathed to shed blood, except in self-defence or in defence of the country or its rights, and in the latter case, that they never should be sheathed, but that it should be preferable to die with them drawn than relinquish the rights of the country—were he to distribute the swords now, would he give them to HALLECK or to BEAUREGARD?

This is the example, this the duty that we learn from WASHINGTON; and, aside from our duty, let us see how our most sacred sentiments are involved in this. Why, gentlemen, since this rebellion broke out, I have had it ever before me, that so long as it prevailed, the great names and the great fames of the Revolution grew sensibly paler. How shall we maintain against the sneers of foreign nations—how against the chidings of the jealous and envious mother country, the principles of our Revolution—if we are to be told, like froward children who have quarreled with a gracious mother, you have fallen into the contempt which your necessary quarrels among yourselves have bred? Let all of us (and where is he who has not?) who has any personal connection with the names of the men who, in the battle-field or in the council chamber, aided in the glories of the Revolution—let us see to it that we protect to the remotest generation, their great name and fame from the reproaches that would be brought against them by the cowardice or the pusillanimity of their posterity, if we did not reestablish over every inch of this territory, in all its pristine strength, the Government which they bequeathed to us, and plant our flag—"Liberty and Union forever!"—wherever they have reared it. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

TELEGRAPH FROM HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

The CHAIRMAN—Before presenting to you the name of another speaker, I am requested to read a telegram received to-day from one who is with you in spirit, although he cannot be in person—Hon. JOSEPH HOLT. [Three cheers were given for HOLT.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19, 1862.

Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Secretary:

In fervent gratitude to God and to our brave army, and in transports of rejoicing, I will be with the citizens of New-York in the celebration on Saturday. J. HOLT.

When the above had been read and cheered, Mr. RAYMOND was called for, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel oppressed by this occasion, and still more oppressed by my entire incompetency to utter even the few words which you have a right to expect from any who has the temerity, at such a time, to present himself to such an audience. I cannot hope to say one word concerning the great questions which agitate all hearts and fill all minds, that will not long ago have occurred to every one of my hearers; and I shall not attempt it. I can only pour forth in feeble words such expressions as may come into my mind of congratulation and rejoicing at the aspect of affairs at this moment, and touch feebly those echoes which lie in every heart, in the presence of such events as are now upon us.

We have met here to celebrate the birthday of the Father of his Country, not in silence, not with oppressed and regretful hearts, not looking back into the past as the only era of heroism and hope, but we come to raise our voices of joy and congratulation that we live in such a day, that we see the events that are passing before us, and that our hearts may be filled and animated by hopes and prospects such as WASHINGTON, and those who stood by his side in the Revolution, never had the good fortune to anticipate. His sacred memory, in times of past prosperity, has been before us as the pillar of cloud, leading us on with solemnity: it now marches before our bands like the pillar of fire, animating us in the great work now so nearly accomplished. I do not know why it is—perhaps it is because I am less impressible than most men, or perhaps it is because I am more sanguine—but I have never been able to take so sombre and gloomy a view of the condition of this country as has filled the mind of others. It has seemed to me that we were entering upon that stage of national existence which has ever occurred in national history. Each must have enemies to encounter, both within and without. What are our struggles compared with those of other nations in other ages, of nations infinitely less fitted to carry those struggles to a successful issue. We have duties to perform, burdens to bear, blows to strike; but, thank God, we are a people able to bear every burden and to strike every blow. [Applause.] And what have we not to congratulate ourselves upon at this moment? We have the lingering voice of that great man, the Father of his country, whose words have echoed in your ears tonight, guiding us under all circumstances of peace and war. We have here the fit successor of the Father of his country, his peer in patriotism, [great applause,] unsurpassed and unsurpassable by WASHINGTON or any other name that ever graced the annals of any age, in everything that makes the patriot and the friend of his country; and if not equally fortunate in that great renown which will forever surround and hallow the sacred name of WASHINGTON, we all know it is only because God in his mercy gives no nation but one father, one name to worship. [Renewed applause.]

We have, too, a people worthy of the father whom they so love and revere; and this war already, before the first year of its existence is closed, has proved to us and to all the nations of the earth, what all the nations of the earth had denied, what we had ourselves, some of us, begun to doubt and to fear, that we have men able to fight for the liberties bequeathed to them, ready to fight not only against foes who may come from abroad, but against all foes, be they their own brethren even, to the death, if need be, to rescue the Constitution and the Union. We have a past; and thank God for the glorious names that emblazon it. We have a present full of honor and renown. And we shall have a future which will outshine both in the lustre and endurance of its glory and its honor. Ah, our soldiers—we who have no soldiers—our soldiers, the soldiers of the Republic, that has been forced to hear and perfectly willing to bear the scorn of every decaying monarch of Europe, because it had no standing army—our soldiers, the soldiers of the Republic, millions of them, are ready to face the world in arms, if the world chooses to come in arms to crush our liberty. [Great applause.]

Beyond all question war is an evil. No one regards it as a good. But it is not an unmixed evil. Nothing can be an unmixed evil which gives us such glorious examples of courage and constancy as the last three weeks have witnessed upon this soil at the hands of citizens of the Republic. The capture of Fort Donelson, [applause,] that single incident of this war, not only in the immediate results which are to follow it, but in the great lesson it has taught, in the great hopes it has lighted, of our ability to meet the rebels at home and our foes abroad,—the single capture of that one fort is worth every dollar and every life this war will cost. [Applause.] But I should weary you and exhaust the time—["Go on," "go on."] I have no intention of stopping just yet. [Laughter.] I was only about to say I would not attempt to enumerate all the causes of congratulation that cluster around us to-day.

We have seen a conspiracy rise in our midst, not upon sudden impulse, not from the torture of some crushing wrong, suddenly felt and suddenly realized, but a conspiracy carefully matured by the leading spirits of one section of our country, for twenty-five or thirty years of our existence; maturing itself by all the aids and appliances which skillful men know so well how to use, bringing into its whirlpool all the prejudices and all the passions of a proud and sensitive race. We have seen it selecting its own time, laying its own plans, seizing the most favorable moment for their execution, bursting out in a sudden war against a nation that never dreamed of war, a nation that had been warned often, and refused, in the magnanimity of its heart, ever to believe that its own sons could lift a parricidal hand against its existence. We have seen that conspiracy going into the field, ready armed, confident, strong in preparation and purpose; and after a few months of struggle and strife, where do we see it now? ["In the dust."] Aye, is the dust to be trodden in the dust by all honest men hereafter. You know that the great Irish orator, CURRAN, said, half in boast and half in lament, that he had rocked the cradle of Irish liberty, and had followed its coffin to the grave. The shortest lived rebel in the Southern States may say the same thing of the Southern rebellion. The same infant hand that rocked its cradle will look with contempt upon its grave; for to-day its cradle stands by the brink of its grave. The solemnities at Richmond, by which this day has been desecrated, are funereal solemnities, and not solemnities that can lift the heart, or for a moment bear the name of rejoicing. If it had been possible and quite safe, I should have been very glad to have looked upon that inaugural celebration to-day. [Laughter.] I did not think it wise to go as a spectator, and, therefore, as we must deny ourselves many things in this life, I denied myself the great pleasure it would have given me to have looked upon the face of JEFF. DAVIS when he "The likeness of a kingly crown put on." [Laughter.] I think it must have much resembled that of his great prototype, described by MILTON, who, as he said, "the likeness of a kingly crown had on," sat at the gates of Hell, and whose name was Death; because, if ever men assembled to inaugurate what they called a Government, under circumstances of dismal, hopeless solemnity, it was the gang of conspirators who are desecrating the name of Government under the pretence of celebrating the Birthday of WASHINGTON, in the City of Richmond to-day. If they can believe for a moment that that Government can have an existence sixty days from date, they are much more sanguine of success even than our Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, who, I believe, through all this, has kept up heart and hope, and predicted a speedy end to the rebellion, and thank Heaven, at last that is coming to pass.

Sixty days from this time, there will be nothing like a rebel Government in the Southern States that can rally to its support any considerable number even of the Southern people. If they can maintain themselves for that time, I think I may quote the highest military authority of this land for the opinion that it will be the only instance in history where, under circumstances so adverse, that feat has been accomplished. Surrounded on every side, the heart of their resources broken, their own steps destroying them, what have they to fall back upon, except the Gulf, which will envelop them even sooner than if they stay where they are!

We may congratulate ourselves, moreover, upon the sentiment in the Southern Confederacy, as it is called, which the progress of this war develops. The most beautiful, the most encouraging scene of all, to my mind, is revealed in the news that reaches us from day to day, that at this point and that in the Southern States to which our army has penetrated, and which it has been able to relieve from the incubus of tyranny that weighed upon it, crowds of the people flocked to the shores and saluted our flag as their flag, and promised to be true to the Union. You may have seen in the papers this morning—in one of them, at least—in the account of the advance of the army to Fort Donelson, a little incident, in which an old man indicated his feelings upon the subject. As the fleet was passing up the Cumberland River an old man was seen, with silvery locks, leaning upon his cane, with an apparently impassive face. Slowly and thoughtfully he paced to and fro, until the band on board struck up "Yankee Doodle," when off went his hat, and his old arm was raised in the air, and he gave three hearty cheers for the old Union. So, too, when the reconnoissance was made up the Tennessee River, into the State of Alabama, as far as Florence, everywhere upon every side thousands of Union men appeared upon the banks of the river, and greeted the flag with their gratulations and heartfelt rejoicings. So, too, we are told, in Richmond even, and I believe it to be true, three thousand men are leagued together as Union men, ready whenever the heavy hand of their tyrannous Government shall be lifted from them, to strike a blow for the cause which lifts us up, and gives us courage and hope for the future.

This is not a war against the South, nor the Southern people, nor any institution of the Southern people, or any other people. It is a war against rebellion; and I should be very sorry to believe that rebellion had become an institution of any portion of the common country. Nor is it a war against any State, because there is no State in this rebellion. States cannot rebel. The Constitution forbids it, and the Constitution, thank God, is the supreme law of the land, and will continue to be the supreme law of the land. It is a conspiracy and a rebellion of individual men, each one of them to be regarded as an individual personal traitor and rebel. The fact that he lives in one State or another makes no difference in his guilt, changes not in the least the character of his acts, or his relations to the General Government. The Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, take effect in all the States, and upon all the individual men who live within those States; and every man who rebels against the Constitution makes himself personally a traitor, and no State has any authority whatever to shelter him from his subjection to the Constitution of the United States.

We have this great source of rejoicing, that every step of progress that our armies make in the Southern States has revealed loyalty there; high-toned, brave, hopeful loyalty; a loyalty that will fight for the Union, and that, when it gets the power, will crush those of their own neighbors who have lifted their accursed hands against the Government of the United States. [Applause.] This war thus far, and for some time to come, has been, and must be, a war to develop the loyalty of the Southern States. That is the object of the war. People ask us what we are fighting for. To put down this or that? to maintain this or that? We are fighting to put down the rebellion, and release the loyal citizens of the South from the subjection in which they are held.

Possibly, by bare possibility, we may be mistaken in our expectations of finding so much loyalty in the South as we look forward to. If so, it will be time enough then to consider what shall be the next step taken. But now, to-day, this war is and must be carried on upon the assumption that the mass of the Southern people are loyal, and that if the Government of the United States will extend to them its protection, they will exercise the power of bringing back their localities into subjection to the Constitution of the United States. The mass of our people all through the country believe this to be the true view of the case, and therefore it is that you have seen through the North, from the beginning of the war until now, not the slightest indication if vindictiveness towards the people of the South.

The constant complaint of some portions of the people has been that we are not sufficiently enraged against the South. I think there is some truth in the charge. I think we have been careful not to exterminate anybody that could be kept alive with safety to the Constitution of the United States. We have conducted the war upon the assumption that the great mass of the Southern people are loyal citizens of the United States, enveloped in a network of conspiracy, which by its tyranny has deprived them of all liberty of speech or action. It is the object of the war to restore them their liberty, and to give them, as citizens of the United States, all the power which belongs to them in that capacity. And in that I believe, in my heart of hearts, the next sixty days will show that we have conducted the war upon a proper basis, in the proper spirit, and in the only true way to insure what we have aimed at,—the supremacy of the Constitution all over the land that belongs to the Union.

They ask us if we expect to subjugate the South? Yes, we do. We not only expect it, but mean to do it. We expect to subjugate the rebels who are in arms by cold steel and hard blows; and we expect to subjugate the great masses of the South by showing them again the magnanimity—the blessing that comes with the flag of the Union, taking their hearts captive, and making them again the most thorough friends and supporters of the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] We may rejoice in the prospect, therefore—and it is the only prospect in which we can have rejoicing without alloy—that when we have finished this war, and when the great work of statesmanship commences, we shall see no State erased from the list of Union, no star blotted out from the galaxy, no State line wiped out, no reduction of any portion of our country to the condition of a subjugated province; but all standing again in the sisterhood of States, all in the hands of loyal citizens of their several States, in the hands of men who will support the Constitution of the United States, and put their brand upon any man who will not do that, as an enemy not only to the Constitution of the United States, but of the particular State in which he happens to live. That, I believe, will be the result of this great war, and when it comes—it may not be next year, or the year after—it may not be, so far as all the States are concerned, for ten or twenty years—but sooner or later it will surely come—and when it does come we shall have a free Republic, having the support of every soul within its limits, animated by infinitely more fervor of love than has ever yet burned in the hearts of its people, against which all the darts of conspiracy at home, or of enmity abroad, will break, as the brittle steel breaks against the burnished shield. It is anchored deep in the affections of the people, and nothing can break it therefrom; and through after years they will say, "Through blood and fire we anchored it there; are we again to give it up? again to fight battles against it? No; a thousand times, no!" This rebellion once put down, we shall never hear of another upon this Continent.

We have not only occasion upon this birthday of WASHINGTON to rejoice in our success over internal conspiracy and rebellion, but we shall have conquered the world of our enemies, by the exhibition we shall have made to them of the power of freedom, of our executive ability and military strength. They have been saying our Government was weak. They see it to-day the strongest Government upon the face of the earth, because there is not another Government under heaven that could, by simply appealing to its people, put 600,000 men into the field, ready to war against any foe, however imminent. They see a people ready to surrender everything dearest to the hearts of the people—all their rights, and all their liberties, for the moment, under the pressure of necessity, for the purpose of saving the life of the nation, that makes their enjoyment of those treasured rights possible. If these are not indications of strength, where in the history of any country will you find them? If this country to-day does not present to the world the spectacle of a powerful nation, show me one upon the face of the earth that can. Every step we take now strengthens our country, makes us more powerful—will make us more united. And if statesmanship follows the army after the war is over—true statesmanship, consulting the great permanent interests of the country, and not the immediate vindictiveness of the moment—we shall find ourselves anchored so fast that we may defy the insolence and jealousies of England, and the hatred of the world in arms. We may well look forward to that day as one of unmixed rejoicing. We may even, by anticipation, rejoice in it here to-day. In everything that we see, evincing the power, bravery, courage and endurance of our soldiers, we may foresee almost with certainty the speedy end of this rebellion; and we may know for ourselves that we have the courage, the wisdom and the ability to lead this great nation forward for years to come, and to plant its flag upon the glittering heights of renown to which every nation looks forward as its hope and reward.

We have duties to perform: we have burdens already to bear. There is no mistake about the disposition of our people to do the one, or their ability and their willingness to bear the other. All we want is rigorous leadership, now that the great task of preparation is over—the mightiest task that has developed upon us, taken, as we were, unawares, without an army, without a treasury, without anything upon which a great Nation could fall back in the days of its emergency—now that the task of preparation is gone through with, thanks to the same great genius which presided over our arms in the outset, [applause,] the task devolved upon his successors is easy. It is honorable, it is glorious—but it is comparatively easy. If they will walk in his footsteps, they will carry this Nation forward to the great goal which he saw with distinctness when the war first broke out, and to which he bent all his great energies, by way of preparation, from the very start. [Renewed applause.]

We have occasion for mourning, for sadness; for war ever brings sorrow in its train. With all the glory, pomp and circumstance that surrounds it, although it awakens in every heart feelings of admiration for heroism, yet hundreds and thousands fall in its bloody wake, and fall to rise no more. They shall be remembered while the Nation lasts as the saviors of its life and the preservers of its Constitution.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!"

May God bless those whom they leave behind them. May we never verify the false maxim that Republics are ungrateful. Let them sleep peacefully, because they sleep in honor. They have gone to their rest, and their works shall follow them. We who shall enjoy the blessing which their death has conferred upon us, and our children who shall come after us, will reap a still richer harvest of those blessings—we will never forget to cherish their memories, to honor their deeds, to make their names immortal in their country's history. Let those who are yet to follow in their footsteps have our encouragement—the encouragement of the honors we pay their predecessors; and let them feel that every one of them is watched not only with an admiring but with a loving eye—that loving hands are stretched forth toward them eager to aid them, to help them on, and that loving hands will still be stretched forth toward those whom they may, in the Providence of God, leave behind them.

But, with all its drawbacks, this war is fraught with blessings, for which we have reason to be thankful to the Almighty Ruler of Nations for all time to come. It will strengthen our virtues; it will purify our political atmosphere; it will lift us above the mere petty struggles for party place, and bring us into those serener heights, where Wisdom presides over the councils of the nation, and will bring us to feel as a nation henceforth, I trust, that we have duties to perform as well as privileges to enjoy. [Applause.]

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT here retired from the hall, and the audience arose and greeted him with repeated cheers.

The question was put upon the resolutions, and they were agreed to.

Mr. A. T. STEWART read the following letter, which was received with enthusiastic applause:

SECRETARY SEWARD'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1862.

Messrs. Hamilton Fish and Simeon Draper, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive the note in which you have invited me to attend a mass meeting of the citizens of New-York on the 22d inst., in commemoration of the birth of WASHINGTON, and in honor of the recent brilliant successes of the Union forces in suppressing rebellion.

It would be a source of great satisfaction to me to meet the people of New-York on so interesting an occasion, but Congress has instituted similar ceremonies to be observed at this Capital, and has made me my attendance upon them an official duty. I need not say that in my very heart, and mind, and soul, I approve these proposed observances. Disloyal citizens have seized upon that great anniversary to pervert it to a more complete organization of the conspiracy for the overthrow of the Union of which WASHINGTON was the founder, and for the betrayal of the people of the United States back again to the foreign yoke which the hand of WASHINGTON smote and broke. May we not hope that the mighty Shade of the Father of his Country will be allowed to look down from its rest on that day devoted to his memory, and say which of the two are indeed dutiful children—those who are engaged in the destruction of that country so blessed of God above all other lands, or those who have committed themselves to its salvation.

I am, gentlemen, yours, very faithfully,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE read the following letter, remarking that it was from one who, whenever he speaks or writes, stirs every loyal heart—DANIEL S. DICKINSON. [Applause.]

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON'S LETTER.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Feb. 22, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Late last evening, on my arrival here, I was honored by your favor inviting me, in behalf of the Union Defence Committee, to speak this evening at the Union meeting. I regret to say that a previous engagement to speak in a neighboring city will prevent its acceptance. But let me embrace this occasion to congratulate the country, and especially those who characterized the conspiracy and throttled the rebellion in the outbreak, upon the exposure of the one, and the virtual overthrow of the other, and the shame and confusion of the supporters, advocates and apologists of both; and permit me, too, to add one word of warning against the danger of delusive palliatives and mistaken compromises. It is and has been a struggle between a free government and one of the darkest conspiracies, culminating in rebellion, which ever desecrated earth. Now, let there be no unmanly or cowardly shrinking, and no terms offered or accepted, but *out and out, absolute and unconditional* surrender. Sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

Gen. P. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. WASHINGTON HUNT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I came here intending to bear no personal part in the proceedings of this most impressive and interesting occasion. I came to listen once more in silence to the warning voice of the Father of his Country, and to enjoy in silence this manifestation of the joy of patriotic exultation which now animates the breasts of the whole American people who are still loyal to the Constitution and the Union. The recurrence of the birthday of WASHINGTON is an event which ever appeals impressively to the patriotism and the fidelity of the people whose liberty he contributed to secure. But in the present crisis of our country it appeals with special emphasis to the patriotism of the hearts of all the American people. The Address which has been read to-night seemed to speak trumpet-tongued, and to proclaim to every man throughout the extent of this land, his duty to maintain, at the sacrifice of everything dear to him, even of life itself, the institutions which we received at his hands, and which he and those who cooperated with him fondly supposed they had delivered into the hands of those who would prove themselves worthy of so inestimable an inheritance.

We have assembled this evening under auspices which are peculiarly animating and cheering to the friends of the Union and of the Constitution. If there are any who have ever doubted, there is occasion to doubt no longer that our Union and our Constitution are safe. [Applause.] Thanks to the loyal spirit of the people, to the fidelity of our soldiers, their bravery and their courage, it is now manifest that there is no power which can prevail against the power of the Constitution: that no conspiracy—no rebellion—can be maintained of sufficient strength to stand against the wrath and indignation of an aroused and intelligent people devoted to their liberty and their rights. It is not my purpose to detain you at this advanced hour by any extended remarks; but having been called upon, it affords me peculiar satisfaction to respond to the sentiments of patriotism and exultation which have been so eloquently expressed by the gentleman who preceded me. I believe that this unnatural struggle is coming to a close; that we have seen the darkest day, and that the bright sun of peace and Union—a friendly Union, restored fraternal affectionate sentiments, which constitute a real bond of Union—will again cast its benign and refreshing influences over our whole united country.

A struggle like that in which we have been engaged is peculiarly painful in many of its aspects. It arrays against each other men who cannot forget that they are brethren, that their fathers stood side by side in the vindication of American rights and in securing our independence. Nor ought we to forget that those who, in a moment of excitement, have been arrayed against us, are still to be in the whole future, I trust, when this contest is ended, once more our brethren and our fellow-citizens. [Applause.] I, therefore, concur with the last speaker that the mass of the people in every section of the country, although they have been momentarily estranged from us, will return to their loyalty, and their hearts will be again animated by sentiments of affection and loyalty towards this Union. I trust that this will be so. Let it be proclaimed everywhere that we are fighting not to destroy but to preserve. We fight for the Constitution which was fashioned and perfected by WASHINGTON and his compatriots, and the Union which was formed by the wise and glorious men of the Revolutionary age. We intend to preserve them for our posterity, and to lay an especial charge upon those who shall come after us, that they shall continue to defend and vindicate it against every enemy who shall assail it, either from without or within. And when this rebellion shall have been suppressed; when they shall unconditionally surrender, and lay down their arms, and return to their obedience, and once more discharge their duties as citizens of the Union, and take their place under the protecting folds of the Constitution, always excepting the head conspirators who have concocted and led on this movement—[applause]—when the leaders of the rebellion are punished or driven out, then I would hold out to all the olive branch, peace and union, and fellowship, and that sentiment of fraternity which was one of the original objects and purposes of our Union to establish and foster. [Applause.]

We can make no terms with treason—no truce with rebellion. This Republic is to be one and indivisible, now and forever. My faith has always been strong that it will be preserved undivided; that no star is to be stricken out; that an overruling and wise Providence never intended that we should become separate confederacies, invading each other's rights, tormenting each other by perpetual hostilities, and presenting an example which would make us the disgust of the civilized world; but that we should be forever united. It is not a war of opinion; because, in this section, in all the loyal region of the States, with here and there an occasional exception, I believe there is but one sentiment—the sentiment of loyalty and devotion to the Constitution under which we live, and the determination to maintain it at every and all hazards.

We have glorious tidings from every direction, from the South and the Southwest. Our armies are victorious. But the greatest victory of all, in my estimation, is the manifestation of patriotism and loyalty by the people of that portion of the Southern States, especially in the Southwest, which has been penetrated by our victorious army. We see there hundreds and thousands of people coming forward and hailing the old flag with irrepressible joy and delight. That this will be the sentiment of the mass of the Southern people, sooner or later, when the opportunity is afforded them, I have never permitted myself to doubt. I have believed we would yet live together as a united family of freemen, and that it would soon be unnecessary, in any State or portion of the country, to hold the people in subjection by mere force of arms. So long as it is necessary, let it be done. Let us sustain our Government in the most effectual manner. Let us give our lives, if necessary,—for who would value his life without liberty?—to sustain the Government, which, in its turn, protects every American in every quarter of the world.

Shall we permit other nations, friends of despotism and of old institutions, which ought, perhaps, long ago to have been effaced from the earth, to triumph in beholding us disunited, dissevered, weakened, shattered, broken into warring nations? No, gentlemen; we will maintain that unity which WASHINGTON so wisely proclaimed as the essential element in our National strength and independence. We have seen that foreign Powers have some of them manifested an eagerness to foment dissensions among us. I have never doubted that in their utmost hearts they desired to see us broken up into several weak, contemptible confederacies, instead of presenting a bold, united front. The old Powers of the earth would be overjoyed beyond expression, if they could see the American flag torn asunder—if they could see us following in the wake of Mexico and the South American Republics, destroying each other. Do you not think that would relieve them from an apprehension that has weighed heavily upon them, from a dread star in their horoscope of events concealed in the womb of time?

But it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the considerations which should lead us to preserve our National integrity. Where shall we find a more sublime spectacle in history than the uprising of our people to maintain their free Government? There is no evil that does not bring with it some compensation, and the manifestations of patriotism, courage, self-sacrifice, which have arisen from this crisis, are of themselves sufficient to compensate us for all the trials we have suffered. And when the conflict shall end, we shall be a more vigorous, and a more united nation, I trust, than ever. Can any one doubt that the nations of the earth will look upon us with more respect, with more admiration, hereafter; that they will more scrupulously regard our rights, and be more cautious in their demeanor toward us, when they see that upon the first sound of danger a million of freemen show themselves ready to stand forth at once to maintain the integrity of their Government, and that more millions are ready to follow them if if necessary. I can tell you, gentlemen, that no nation upon earth overlooks or disregards manifestations like these.

I trust, however, that when these trials shall pass away, we may become a more harmonious nation than we were before. All history shows us that the exhibition of bravery and of courage, cherishes sentiments of high admiration and regard. When peace is once proclaimed, it becomes a real peace, founded upon sentiments of mutual respect and friendship. I trust that such will be the condition of this country when we shall emerge from the unnatural strife which is now drawing to a close. It is my firm belief, my ardent hope, that the flag of the Union may be victorious; that we may be a united country; that our banner may still go forth the emblem of liberty and strength; that our motto will ever be, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." [Applause.]

Mr. S. S. WYCKOFF read the following letters:

GOV. OLDEN'S LETTER.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, Feb. 20, 1862.

Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq., Secretary of Committee of Arrangements, &c.:

SIR:—I have duly received your polite invitation to be present at a Mass Meeting of Citizens, on the 22d inst., to commemorate the Birth of WASHINGTON, and our National successes. My official duties will oblige me to forego the pleasure of being present on that most interesting occasion. But permit me to express the sentiments I feel in the beautiful language of that "Greatest of good and best of great men," whose birthday you celebrate. In his message to Congress on the 14th November, 1794, he said: "Let us unite in imploring the Supreme Ruler of nations to spread His holy protection over these United States; to turn the machination of the wicked to the confirming of our Constitution; to enable us at all times to root out internal sedition and put invasion to flight; to perpetuate to our country that prosperity which His goodness has already conferred, and to verify the anticipation of this Government being a safeguard to human right."

I have the honor to be, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. OLDEN.

HON. ALFRED ELY'S LETTER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21, 1862.

Hon. Messrs. Hamilton Fish, Chairman, Simeon Draper, Vice Chairman, Wm. M. Kvarts, Secretary, and Prosper M. Wetmore, Committee of Arrangements.

GENTLEMEN: I thank the Union Defence Committee of the citizens of New-York for their invitation to unite with them in commemorating the birth of WASHINGTON, and in rejoicing over the recent brilliant successes of the Union forces engaged in suppressing rebellion, and I regret that a pressure of official business, in addition to an extensive correspondence with the friends of those recently my fellow captives at Richmond, will prevent my being present. It would otherwise give me great pleasure to join in your contemplated celebration of the birthday of the Father of our Country, whose warning voice was raised against such sectional conflicts as the one now nearly ended, through the patriotic valor of our brave soldiers and sailors. Thanks to their heroism, it cannot be said that the sun of freedom, which WASHINGTON saw rise in hope, shall, in our day, sink in gloom:—and we see with joy and pride that they have again planted the dear Old Flag in almost every State. I will not inflict upon you, Gentlemen, a recital of the ardent desires for this glorious termination of the rebellion, which cheered the dreary hours passed by those of us who were forced, through the fortunes of war, to share the privations of prison life at Richmond.

But even there we had pleasing evidence that in Old Virginia—the birth State of WASHINGTON—there are those who, in their hearts, are faithful in their allegiance to the United States.

Let us hope that before our next National holiday—the Fourth of July—they may also be delivered from the captivity of public opinion, now melting away before the bright steel of our troops like the frost-work before the sunlight, and be able to rejoice with us at a restoration of fraternal feeling, obedience to laws, and respect for the Constitution.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALFRED ELY,

Mr. WETMORE read the following letter:

GOV. MORGAN'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1862.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: Deeply impressed with the importance of the occasion to which, by your partiality, I have been invited, and freely approving the objects for which the Union Defence Committee have requested a mass meeting of the citizens, at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, I should gladly have availed myself of your invitation, and have participated in the proposed festivities, were I not prevented by my public duties.

It is well to connect the Anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON with the recent triumphs of the Federal forces witnessed in every encounter, and which have covered the "Old Flag" with imperishable glory.

You will not, I am sure, forget that the Ninth and Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, the only regiments from this State, in the late engagements, were foremost among the brave at Roanoke Island, and that to the Ninth, it is the second time in the history of this short war, that distinguished honors have been won, by its intrepid gallantry and valor.

New-York has upwards of a half-dozen scores of regiments in the service ready for the contest, if contest it must be be, that will do honor to themselves, their State and their country, whenever it is "*proposed to move immediately upon your works.*" Many of these regiments have won laurels already, and are now impatient for another opportunity. New-York honors every portion of the grand army without regard to State lines, but her greetings are specially due to her sons, for their valor is her pride, and their heroism lives in the hearts of her grateful people.

* * * * * * *

I am, with high regard, your obed't serv't,
E. D. MORGAN.

GOV. SPRAGUE'S LETTER.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE, Feb. 20, 1862.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, and other Members of the Union Defence Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation for the 22d inst. I should be very glad to participate in the celebration which the citizens of New-York propose on this day, but I am happy to state, in declining the invitation which you have extended, that Rhode Island unanimously celebrates the day and the occasion. The victories which have excited the country, have stirred her, and I am proud to participate with the people of this State in the rejoicing which goes forth on this day, as it is an index of the sentiments of the whole country.

I am, very respectfully your obedient servant,
WM. SPRAGUE.

HON. ELIJAH WARD'S LETTER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Chairman, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: The unavoidable pressure of my present engagements compels me unwillingly to forego the pleasure of accepting your invitation to attend a mass meeting of the citizens of New-York, to commemorate the birth of WASHINGTON and in honor of the great victories in defence of that Union to which his best and most earnest thoughts and desires were so warmly devoted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
ELIJAH WARD.

JOSEPH HOXIE, being called for by the audience, came forward, and said that upon this day, the birthday of WASHINGTON, his heart was too full for his lips to give utterance to his feelings. No man should attempt to speak of the Father of his country at such a time as this, without great preparation and careful study. We are met also to thank God, and take courage from the recent victories of our army in support of the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] Now I confess that while I am as thankful as any man for the result of our armies thus far, and not being a military man, I cannot judge or criticise the action of those to whom we have intrusted those armies. It seems to me that we are in more danger at this moment from a disgraceful compromise, than from all the rebels and traitors to the Union. [Applause.] I am for peace upon the only terms which I hope we shall grant—the terms given to Gen. BUCKNER at Fort Donelson. "Immediate and unconditional surrender." [Great Applause.]

Mr. E. J. BROWN offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the meeting to the Union Defense Committee, under whose auspices the meeting was held. The resolution was adopted.

After three hearty cheers for the birthday of WASHINGTON, three for the victory of our soldiers, and three for the Union, the meeting adjourned.

THE REPUBLICAN UNION FESTIVAL.

Enthusiastic and Patriotic Demonstration at Irving Hall.

Speeches by E. C. Cowdin, Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Bellows, Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, George Folsom, E. Delafield Smith and Dr. Sowder.

The Republican Union Festival, in the evening, ormed no insignificant portion of the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. About 600 guests sat down to a splendid collation, provided in the best style of Mr. L. F. HARRISON, the inimitable proprietor of Irving Hall. The collation was most bountiful, and received full justice at the hands of the guests. At the main table sat SHERIDAN SHOOK, President of the Republican Central Committee, Dr. TYNG, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Hitchcock, Ex-Judge Peabody, James H. Briggs, G. W. Blunt, William Cullen Bryant, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Joseph Hoxie, Col. Frank Howe, Horace Greeley, Hon. Abiah W. Palmer, Elliot C. Cowdin, and others of equal note. The tables were replete with appropriate emblems, comprising national flags, forts, ships, Union mottoes, and candy monuments, of a patriotic nature. At 8½ o'clock Mr. SHOOK called the assemblage to order, and nominated for President Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, who was unanimously chosen to that office.

Mr. COWDIN, on taking the Chair, spoke as follows:

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My first duty is to thank you for the honor done me; and I beg leave to make my grateful acknowledgments to this distinguished company for their generous greetings.

Certainly, the position belongs not to me, but I obey the call, and, in discharging the honorable trust assigned me, I ask your kind indulgence.

We are assembled to celebrate a day of happy omen to the friends of civil liberty throughout Christendom, to commemorate the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Illustrious WASHINGTON!

"The world's great master and his own."

It is well that we are here. Manifestations of attachment to our common country and her free institutions are at all times a gratifying spectacle, but in this hour of national solicitude, they are of uncommon interest and full of hope.

Verily the

sity of morality to national strength and prosperity—a morality whose roots were nourished by religion. These were the grand features of the calm, majestic, paternal, and almost prophetic utterance. But he should be false to the spirit of the occasion, did he ignore what certainly was not ignored by WASHINGTON in his private meditations, in his will, and in his whole career, although ignored in his Farewell Address, namely, the institution of Slavery. It was studiously excluded from his Farewell Address, as it had been excluded from the Constitution, that it might drop out of history and sink, as I trust the *Sumter* ere long will sink, and in an hour leave no bubble behind to mark the spot. [Applause.] They all knew that WASHINGTON considered Slavery an evil, a sin, and a huge economic political blunder, and that he anticipated its speedy exit as a disturbing element in our history. Since his time the great apostacy had occurred, and the Confederacy had been planted on Slavery as its corner stone. But they could look to the principles of the fathers and what they knew was the sentiment of WASHINGTON, and say to Slavery, "Thou art a mistake, a wrong, an outrage. Thou mays't stay, localized in the States, biding that better time which, in the behests of Providence, shall surely come when thou shalt disappear; but Freedom shall be National and Slavery shall be local." [Loud applause.] They might say that this was not radical enough, but his word for it, it would prove to be radical enough to tear up the deepest roots of the institution. [Applause.] Their prayer, their hope and their persistent influence should be, that the one dark spot which stained our continent—the one gigantic wrong which was at war with Christianity as it was with Republicanism, should depart like a nightmare dream. [Prolonged applause.]

6. *The Union*—The main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize."

DR. BELLOWS' SPEECH.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS responded. He said that the Union was a fact, and a very tough fact. The natural features of our country could not destroy its geographical integrity. The Almighty had established such geographical connections and relations between the parts of this country, shutting us between the lakes and the Gulf, and extending us from ocean to ocean, that this geographical fact cannot be lost sight of, and must be deferred to and respected. The Union, too, was an ethnological fact. We were one people. We were of one blood and one lineage, and one language; and by this relations and communications, affections, sympathies, intercourse, inter-marriages had been established between the various parts of this country. Our very difficulties were the very things which bound us together. The very fact that we understand each other's censure, and hear our sentiments hurled back to us in the same language, is the very reason that we are so much exasperated against one another. It was because we were brothers, and because this is a family quarrel, having all the animosity of a family quarrel. But they could not divide this people. Slavery, black as it was, and hateful and accursed as it was, had not the power to separate that which God, ethnologically and by identity of language, had united together. [Applause.] Then, too, the Union was a great economical fact. We were united by commercial and industrial relations in such a way that the country could not be broken up. It was a curious fact, to be observed about this time, that the Stocks of the disloyal States grew better and stronger in our market for every thrashing we gave them. The moment we had a victory, making the fact more apparent that the rebel States could not get out of the Union, it caused a rise in stock of the rebel States. That fact spoke louder than anyother. When England saw that a victory which tended to demolish the rebels made their own property the more valuable, he would like to see what England would think of that. The Union was also a great political fact. We had political antecedents; we had a Constitution; we had affectionate memories of our fathers who created it. We had solemn oaths registered in Heaven of fidelity to that Constitution. That Constitution was solemnly rooted in the whole history of the country, and it was destined to keep us one people, and as to the Slavery question, if there was a mighty Anti-Slavery document in the world, it was the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] What was this rebellion? It was a rebellion against the Constitution because it would not strengthen, and extend, and give political power to Slavery! What had made this wicked rebellion, but the simple fact that in this country, faithful to the Constitution for long years, during which the Constitution had been interpreted in behalf of Slavery, in the course of events, in the charge of those who wielded the power of the Government, the Constitution came to receive its natural interpretation, an avorable to Slavery? The rebellion arose because the Constitution was an Anti-Slavery document from the moment that the political majority was enabled to interpret it in the interests of liberty. It was a most formidable battery—a most tremendous agency, against which nobody could say a word. They should so press it that it should do its whole work, and if he was not very much mistaken in the character of the people, whatever party should raise its head and endeavor to stay our hand by an effort to make a false peace, before the war had done its work, and this Constitution had been fully sped to its home, would be entirely put down by the moral sense of the people. The Union, too, was a great moral fact. It had become embedded in the mind and had shaped the intellect of the people. It had become the expression of their hopes and desires in a political direction. It was also a great spiritual fact. There was intrusted to us a sacred duty to vindicate free institutions, and to turn that dreadful tide of reaction which, for the last few years, had been apparent by which free Institutions had been read backward. In conclusion the speaker alluded to the effect which had been produced abroad by American history, and of the false estimate that was formed of our institutions, as to their permanency, by reason of the smallness of our army and navy in times of peace. He gave the following toast:

The Union—The land and the waters, mountains and rivers, lineage and language, laws and Constitution, interests and instinct, affection and passion, duty and destiny, all cry out against its dissolution, and proclaim it perpetual. [Applause.]

7. *The Constitution of the United States*—With all its privileges and blessings, may it be perpetuated to the latest posterity.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Mr. EVARTS said that this was the third anniversary of the kind that he had had the pleasure of attending. They had celebrated this day in 1860, in advance of the Republican nomination. They had won the victory, and celebrated it then, and, in the midnight darkness that has been over the country, they had celebrated it, and now it was doubly appropriate when the waning fortunes of the rebellion gave evidence that the rule of the Constitution was to be restored throughout the Republic. It was the same Constitution now as before. The vital and peculiar principle of the Constitution was that a nation could be constituted powerful enough to maintain its place among the nations, and yet secure to the people their freedom and the administration of their affairs by rulers akin to them. The General Government had to deal with what was common and national, and the State Governments with what was local. He held that the fundamental principle of the Republican Party had been to prevent the encroachment of local and domestic interests upon the National power. To destroy political power of Slavery was the aim, as it would be the success of the Republican Party. [Applause.] Having located a Republican President in Washington, we felt secure; but an appeal was made to arms, and the people had been called upon to try by the bullet the question that had already been settled by the ballot. When that was settled, the triumph would be complete. The Constitution and our liberties were equally concerned in that success. Whenever danger came from State interests endeavoring to rule the Government, we had a broadside for that, and whenever an attempt was made to assail State rights, it would be found that we had a broadside for that. [Applause.] We knew that the good ship was able to outride every storm. With all his readings of the Constitution, he had never been satisfied that there was any line of it enforcing the protection or maintenance of Slavery anywhere. [Applause.] True, there was the Fugitive Slave clause, and the obligation to suppress insurrection; but the latter referred to white as well as black insurrections. The only occasion where that clause had been put in operation was in the case of discontented white men. The great difficulty was where to take hold of Slavery. His judgment was that the political power of Slavery should be overthrown, in order to undermine its social standing. [Applause.] It was our duty to deprive it of its power in the General Government, and then leave it to local disintegration. Just as sure as Slavery in the General Government had operated on the side of Slavery in the States, so would the influence of freedom in the General Government operate for the interests of freedom in the States. Look at the States upon which Slavery smiled, and, upon the Free States. The love, and not the hate of Slavery was to be feared. [Applause.] We were fighting for the Constitution, and we were justified in doing that with such means, and such weapons, as were brought against us, with whatever shattering force it should operate against Slavery. [Applause.] Let the war fall upon the guilty cause of the rebellion—the slaveholding aristocracy of the South—upon the stimulant of their unholy passions—Slavery. [Applause.] When the war was over, whatever of Slavery was left, leave it, and, where no loyal State Government would be found, the General Government would take hold, and Slavery would then be dealt with. [Applause.] The slaves of the South were to the Constitution, but a portion of the people. The Constitution knew in the South but two kinds of people—those who were loyal and those who were rebels. [Applause.] Compared to a loyal slave, the lives of a hundred rebel masters were but dust in the balance. [Applause.] The Union depended upon the integrity, ability and virtue of the people. We had to marshal our forces. We had been guilty of neglect of our sacred trust, and had no right to make posterity pay the bill. [Applause.] We must insist that with the same honest labor as our forefathers gave, we should work in the cause. It was a crime to extort money out of the necessities of the Government. [Applause.] We must have the Mississippi—not for alligators alone—but for at least one flat-boatman. [Applause.]

9. *The Fathers of the Republic*—Inspired by the great principles of the Declaration of Independence, they battled not for themselves, but for their country and mankind.

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I respond with great pleasure to the toast which has been assigned me—a pleasure second only to that with which I find myself in the midst of this goodly band of Republicans, on the anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of the Republic. I think it meet and proper that those who have led off in this second great war of Liberty should celebrate the Birthday of him who was foremost in the war which gave us Independence at the outset of our history. I think it eminently fitting that we should honor the memory of the Fathers of the Republic, for we have inherited their sentiments—we honor their names—and we are to-day following their example. There is not a solitary principle of the Republican party, that does not find its precedent and vindication in the principles and opinions of those who are honored in that toast, as the Fathers of the Republic, and, as they then sent forth to the world that Declaration of Independence, which was the beginning of the great events which secured us freedom from foreign oppression, so have the Republicans of this day sent forth to the world, and are now sustaining by their arms, that second Declaration of Independence, which is to deliver this country from a still more formidable power than Great Britain ever was to us—I mean the Political Domination of Slavery. (Cheers and applause.(

I take it, Sir, that that was the specific object for which the Republican Party was organized. We saw day by day, step by step, growing up in this country the power of an oligarchy of a little more than three hundred thousand men, based upon an enormous property in human beings—an oligarchy based upon Slavery—not content with the position assigned to it by the Constitution of our country; not content with its position as a social institution and a form of labor, as an evil that had descended to it from the past, and which they were to remove as best they might in the course of time; not content with this, but seeking to establish itself as the permanent, dominating, supreme power, not only over its own section, and the States in which it existed, but over the affairs, foreign and domestic, of this whole Republic. [Applause.] It was this state of danger that called the Republican party into power. The nation had already seen all the powers of our General Government passing under the control of this same Slave oligarchy, and by it, directly or indirectly, wielded in all the departments of the Government, I need not recite the familiar history. Slavery dictated the law of the land, and wielded the hand by which that law was put into execution. It is to the eternal honor of the Republicans of the United States that they had the courage and determination to make a stand against this power, and to declare the independence of the country of its authority and control. [Loud applause.] They succeeded at that tribunal established by the Constitution of the country for the settlement of all great questions of difference. They appealed to the ballot, and at the ballot they carried their point. Success had established the fact that the power and control of this country—the Constitutional authority of the Republic of the United States—was properly and justly in the hands of those who were the foes of the political domination of Slavery. They established by the highest tests known to our Government, their right to wield the Government of the United States. Was this oligarchy satisfied with the decision? Not at all! They appealed from the ballot-box to the bullet. They declared that if they could not maintain their supremacy by their votes they would fly to arms, and by force maintain the domination they had usurped. They have tried that, and they must await the issue.

We beat them with the ballot. We are perfectly willing to try the question, if needs be, by arms, and take our chance of beating them with the bullet. [Applause and cheers.] We are willing to meet them on any field they choose to select, by any form of trial they can discover or invent, and there assert the right of the sovereign people of the United States to make laws and control the policy of the Government, regardless of the dictates of this oligarchy, which would make slavery the corner-stone of our great Republic.

They started the rebellion with every prospect of success. They started with high and glowing hopes. They had been twenty-five years in making their preparations. They had organized their conspiracy. They had drilled their men. They had formed their alliances here, in our very midst, in the Northern States. They had allies upon whom they had counted; and when they raised the rebel flag they staked the existence of their oligarchy on the issue of that trial.

We spent a long time in preparation. We had to do so, for they had taken us unawares. We did not believe they would rebel against the Government which was known to them only by its blessings, and against which they had not one solitary just and well-grounded complaint. We never believed, to the very last day of the experiment, that they were sincere in their purpose of rebellion. Thus it came to pass, —while they were organized, while they could put one, two, or four hundred thousand men into the field on the spur of the moment, we on behalf of the great Republic of the United States, were without an army, without resources, without organization, without a settled purpose, without a fixed conviction, even, that it would be necessary to fight at all. All this preliminary work which they had done, we had to do after they had made the issue and presented themselves in the field to meet it. Is it any wonder that delay has attended our movements? The Administration did everything which man could do to meet the emergency, and they are prepared to meet it to-day. They stand in the field ready to meet it—determined and resolved to meet it at the earliest possible moment—[applause]—and with what results the events of the last few days sufficiently reveal to us. [Renewed applause.]

We know now, as well as we can know anything that is still in the future, that the rebellion is to be crushed, and to be crushed speedily—that its power is gone, that its back is broken, and soon, even the Government which claims to exercise its authority will be scattered. That Government which to-day is desecrating the birth-day of the Father of his country, will soon be a fugitive from the capital which it has selected for the scene of its operation. [Applause.] Who can doubt it who sees day by day the closing around it of the gigantic chain that is strangling out its life? Who can doubt it who looks at the valor that won Fort Donelson, and is now pressing on to still more glorious fields of valor and renown. [Renewed applause.] Who can doubt it who recalls the valor of BURNSIDE and the splendid victory of Roanoke Island. On every side the rebellion is incumbered by the forces of the Union, strong in muscular power, stronger in preparation, and strongest of all in the righteousness of their cause, and in the holy determination to win or die in the attempt. [Applause.] We shall soon see this rebellion crushed; we shall have the Constitution restored; we shall have the opinions of the Fathers of the Republic enthroned in the Government of the Republic; and then we shall hear no more of the rebellion in all time to come.

I have said that it was the object of the Republican party to crush the usurped *political power and control* of slavery over the General Government. It has done it already. It had done it undoubtedly before the first gun was fired—before the first appeal was made from the decision of the ballot. The vote of 1860 settled the question forever. Slavery as a political power was dead on the day that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected President. [Loud cheering.] I do not say that it was incapable of further mischief; so powerful an element as slavery, so great a property, having so many interests interwoven with it, had still power to inflict much mischief upon important interests of the country. But what man to-day believes, that on the day after the inauguration of LINCOLN it was in the power of the slave oligarchy to wield a control over any one single department of our Government for any length of time? Who believes that thereafter slavery could decide whether this or that man should go into the Cabinet; whether such an one should be appointed Custom-house Collector or Postmaster in this Union, as for years they had done? Who believes it was possible for Slavery to give law to the Republic and control its action in all its affairs—foreign and domestic. Slavery, as a political power, was dead, but, if you will excuse the Irishism, it was not *half* so dead as it is to-day. [Applause.] It has now, in addition to a natural death, committed suicide. It has brought upon itself the extraordinary horrors of war. Slavery can no more stand up under war than an iceberg can stand against a flood of burning lava. It melts before its hot and fervid breath. Look at Port Royal, and wherever our armies go, for proof. The advent of an army of the Union breathes upon the institution of Slavery, and it dissolves like the mists before the rising sun. [Applause.] Wherever our armies go, Slavery disappears. Then comes upon us the momentous task of providing for those whom it releases from all control—that control which was hateful and unjust, as well as that which is needful for their preservation.

The Republican Party stands where it always stood, the supporter of the Constitution of the United States as our fathers gave it to us. It stands as the sworn friend of the Constitution, and the sworn foe of its enemies; and it will crush out all rebellion against its authority. It will not pause in its progress—and the whole people in the North join it in the sentiment—so long as there is a single rebel in arms on any portion of American soil. Nothing but an unconditional submission to the Constitution of the United States will end the war which is now waged against its foes. [Applause.]

Can we ask more than that? Can any man be so unjust to our history—to the history of the Republican Party—as to attempt to force us into a position hostile to that—hostile to the Constitution or transcending its provisions? In all our published documents from the very outset of the Republican Party—from the day when our first proclamation was given to the world at Saratoga; then at Pittsburgh; afterward at Philadelphia, and then in that immortal document—for it will become immortal—the Chicago Platform—the Republican Party has pledged itself over and over again to stand by the Constitution and the laws. It has resented with scorn and indignation all attempts to charge it with violating the Constitution or aiming to put new doctrines and new principles in its place. [Applause.] No; no. The Constitution which our fathers made,—which their wisdom framed,—which comes to us consecrated by their blood,—sanctified by their love,—the Constitution under which we live, and the glorious flag which is the emblem of its authority—are the pole-star—the bright cynosure of our hopes forever. (Loud applause and cheers.)

Does any man fear that that Constitution will not secure to us all the liberty we need, or can desire? Does any man fear that under that Constitution and under that flag, wherever they go and are respected, they will not give freedom to all who come beneath their steady and pervading power? He who doubts must know little of its spirit, little of the soul of freedom which it embodies, little of the enfranchising power which it carries with it, wherever it goes.

I rejoice that this rebellion is apparently near its end. Sooner or later its end must come; but whether it be within sixty days, or whether it be within two years, or whether it be in the next generation, this war must be carried on until upon every foot of American soil, the authority of the Constitution is recognized. [Applause.] I believe this will be accomplished without any changes in the Constitution. I believe the patriotism of our people will admit of no changes in the Constitution. They will insist that all its provisions shall be administered, not in the interest of one section, or under the control of any one interest—not for the promotion of the wishes or interests, and still less for building up the political power of any section, but with that large and liberal provision for the rights of all and the freedom of all, which is the very essence of that immortal instrument. [Applause.]

We shall have the Union restored, I believe, without a star erased, or a State line removed—every State living under the Constitution loyal to its spirit, and controlled by the people, who will hold it in its proper place. We have already seen some premonitory symptoms of the feeling which will be found at the very outset to pervade almost every State. I believe that, if Tennessee were called upon to vote to-day, she would cast an overwhelming vote for the Constitution and the flag of the United States. [Applause.] If she would not do it to-day, she would the day after our army takes possession of Nashville, and that is not a week off. [Loud Applause.] Virginia has never voted against the Constitution of the United States. She is controlled by a gang of conspirators and rebels, who for the moment have got her loyal people under the hoof of rebellion, trampling them into the mire of treason. Take off that hoof—hang the rebel leaders (loud applause) who control it now, and then you will see the Old Dominion swing back to her old position, and lovingly rejoin her sisters under the Stars and Stripes. You will then see her people rejoicing again with us in the glorious memories of the old Revolution, talking of Yorktown—not of 1862, but of 1782—talking of the beneficent rule of the old Republic, and cursing with the bitterness of hate the government which attempted to usurp its authority. Louisiana at the first moment will come in upon the same terms—namely, unconditional submission to the Constitution; and I believe that will be true of nearly all the Southern States within two years. In some of them the progress may be more slow. It may take a generation to extinguish the spirit of rebellion in South Carolina, but it will, sooner or later be extinguished. I do not consent, for one, to the giving up of even South Carolina under any circumstances. We don't want her in the Union for our purposes—but we want her for her own.

A VOICE.—Divide her up.

MR. RAYMOND—No, I don't want her to be divided up. She must remain in the Union as a State, and we must make her people so loyal that they will curse the memory of their ancestors who attempted to take the State out of the Union. South Carolina needs what all bad children need,—*discipline*,—and that she is now getting. After we have given her people the chastisement they deserve, and have hung a dozen of the leaders who betrayed them, (applause,) we shall have given them a lesson which their children will not forget in all time to come. But whether it takes one year, ten years or twenty years, South Carolina must be redeemed. If we could put her into the sea; if we could sink her at the mouth of Charleston harbor, and thus establish an effectual blockade there, (laughter) I should be glad. But we cannot; South Carolina is at least a "geographical expression," we cannot get her off the map. I don't want to see her cut up and divided among the other States, I want her to be preserved, at least, as a relic of the great rebellion—as a curious and unique fossil, handed down to our children from another age. But we must reform and regenerate it, we must put our flag on its rebellious soil and I believe it can be done, even with that most pestilent of rebel Stats—South Carolina.

I believe we shall restore the States all to their allegiance to the General Government; and until it is absolutely clear and certain that that cannot be done, we must proceed on the assumption *that it can be*; because, if we enter upon the new experiment of wiping out State Governments, and establishing Territorial Governments or subjugated Provinces in their stead, we enter upon a career of which no man can foresee the end. We are not engaged in such a war; the real task of Government will commence when the war is over. [True.] Then will come the time when great hearts and wise minds will be required to shape the institutions of the future,—not under the influence of justly resentful hearts, but in accordance with that far-seeing wisdom which looks to ultimate results—the lasting welfare of great nations, and which knows the best means of attaining them. That is the task that comes upon us after the war is over. I hope that the power of the Government will not then pass into the hands of the men who have been in sympathy with the rebellion. The great mass of the people of the Northern States are as true and loyal as any people can possibly be. They love the Constitution; they will fight for it, they will die for it, if needs be; nay, more, they will live for it, and exercise the best of their wisdom and judgment to make it the everlasting possession of all our people. But there are men here who have, from the beginning, in their heart of hearts, wished for the success of the rebellion, and have done everything in their power to promote it. They will be the men—the political intriguers—who will grasp at power, and they will hurl back upon the Republican party the accusation that it brought on the war. Well, perhaps the Republican party did. The Republicans certainly did issue a declaration of Independence against the supremacy of the Slave Power, and if that caused the rebellion, for my part, I am willing to bear my full share, be it large or small, of the responsibility for that result. [Applause.] And when the history of this country comes to be written a hundred years hence, what a glorious page this era will present! What will future generations say of the men who, in 1860, dared to declare national and political independence of the Slave Power, even though the act plunged the country into civil war, through which alone it was rescued from the degrading thraldom? Will they not honor the men who had the courage to issue this second great Declaration of Independence, and who redeemed the country from the tyranny that was fast being fastened upon it? If I can trace our future history in the principles which underlie the action of the present, such will be the verdict that will be pronounced upon the action of the Republican Party of the present day.

I beg pardon for detaining you so long. (VOICES—"Go on.") No, I don't intend to go on. I have said far more than I intended; but there is no knowing where to stop, when treating of this prolific and inspiring theme. I have sought to state the principles which underlie this contest, and which were the cause of this war. The leading principle is, that Slavery, as a political power, shall no longer control the destinies and the Government of this Republic. The Republicans declared the National independence of that control, and they appealed to the people to sustain them in that declaration. They did sustain them by their votes, and they are now doing it by their arms; and when this contest is over, they will by their statesmanship place this Republic upon the firm foundation of freedom and independence of Slavery. (Loud applause and cheers.) All we have to do is to be true to our past history, brief as it is, but full of lessons of wisdom. Let us be true hereafter, as we have been hitherto, to the Constitution which the fathers of the Republic handed down to us. Let the Republican Party but be true to itself and it will be true to the Constitution, and will secure for itself an honorable name and a permanent and a useful future. [Loud cheers and applause.]

8. *The Army and Navy.*

The Chair announced that up to two days since Gen. FREMONT had expected to be present and join with them. Pressing public duties, however, prevented his attendance, as would appear from the following letter:

GEN. FREMONT'S LETTER.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Esq.—*My Dear Sir*: In reply to your letter of the 17th, I beg you to say to the Committee that I am fully sensible of the honor done me, in being designated to reply in behalf of "The Army and Navy."

Their important and signal victories assure the preservation of that nationality whose attainment is typified in the name you meet to honor, and I should have been glad of the opportunity to add my voice to the applause which a grateful country gives them on this anniversary.

Especially would I have been glad to have found so fitting an occasion to express my own admiration of the brilliant successes of our Inland Navy, and that part of the Western army in whose triumphs I naturally feel a special interest.

My engagements here are, however, of such a positive character, that they will not permit me to be absent.

Begging you, therefore, to assure the Committee of my hearty participation in the objects of the meeting, I am, very truly yours, J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, 21st February, 1862.

A letter had also been received from Gen. SCOTT which was read, as follows:

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

BRYDOOT HOUSE, Feb. 22, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Nothing could be more flattering than your invitation for this evening, but I am very much an invalid, and fear that I am already under more engagements for the day than my strength will allow me to comply with.

I beg you and your associates to accept my grateful acknowledgments, with the assurance that the esteem of my countrymen is very precious to me in the decline of life. WINFIELD SCOTT.

E. C. COWDIN, Esq.

10. *The Press*—
Truth's fearless champion on her midnight tower,
Whose lamp burns brightest when the tempests lower.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY responded, with some appropriate remarks upon the power, influence, and mission of the Press as an engine of patriotism as well as education. As an instance of the progress of public sentiment, he stated that a Captain in the Sickles Brigade told him that his men, who would formerly have mobbed any man who was an Abolitionist, would now mob a man almost because he wasn't an Abolitionist. [Laughter.] He said he had expected that the war would be ended by some wretched, base compromise, but had hope for the future, and trust in the intelligence and patriotism of the people.

11. *Our Adopted Fellow-Citizens*—One with us in dangers and sacrifices, as they are one with us in destiny.

Dr. SOWDER responded in a humorous vein.

12. *The Flag of the Union*—Unfurled in the name of God and Liberty; consecrated to a righteous cause by the immortal WASHINGTON; dearer to us now than ever.

United States District-Attorney E. DELAFIELD SMITH responded in a brief, but highly patriotic speech. He gave, in conclusion, "The War for the Union—May it never terminate until Slavery shall cease to be a political power in the land; nor until traitors at home and tyrants abroad shall read in letters of blood, 'Insult not the flag of the United States.'"

13. *The War for the Union*—It was begun to defend and sustain the Constitution and the laws; let it be continued without truce of armistice, until, by unconditional submission of every rebel in arms, the supremacy of the laws shall be wholly reëstablished.

GEORGE FOLSOM, Ex-Minister to the Hague, responded in appropriate terms.

The following letter from Comptroller HAWS was read:

COMPTROLLER HAWS' LETTER.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 22, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret my inability to be present at the Republican Union Festival this evening, having accepted a previous invitation of a similar character for the same hour. Added to the enjoyments incident to your social reunion, will be the gratification that he whose memory you delight to honor was one of the leading spirits in the formation of a Government which, since your last festal gathering, has successfully resisted a rebellion of the most stupendous proportions, and has thus vindicated its supremacy as a leading power among the nations of the earth. Be assured that I am with you in spirit.

Very respectfully, yours,
ROBERT T. HAWS.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Chairman, &c.

The festivities were prolonged until a late hour, and wound up with patriotic singing. The success of the affair was greatly forwarded by the following Committee of Arrangements: Elliot C. Codwin, Henry Smith, John Fitch, Henry W. Smith, Spencer Kirby, Wm. S. Opdyke, James H. Welsh, Jos. D. Costa, G. W. Jaques, Joshua G. Abbe.

THE CORPORATION CELEBRATION.

Hon. Geo. Bancroft's Oration at Cooper Institute.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL

THE PROCEEDINGS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The celebration under the auspices of the Common Council, took place in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, which at 2 P. M. was filled to its utmost capacity. Mayor OPDYKE occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with the following brief remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We enjoy a rare privilege to-day. We are permitted to assemble here under most auspicious circumstances to commemorate the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of that day which gave to civil liberty its truest friend and ablest defender.

Since we became a nation hallowed memories have always clustered around that eventful day; but never before have these memories been so vividly awakened.

Traitors have attempted to destroy the noble political edifice that WASHINGTON spent his life in establishing. But recently their wicked efforts assumed the most gigantic proportions. To-day, thank God, the dark cloud is passing away. The strong arms and stout hearts of our noble volunteers—doubly nerved by a righteous cause and that veneration for the Union which WASHINGTON so eloquently enforced in his Farewell Address—are now dealing blows under which the rebellion is already staggering to its fall, never, I trust, to rear its unhallowed head again.

It is under these bright promises that we meet to honor the day, and to listen to the lesson it teaches from the lips of one whose native eloquence and historic lore so admirably qualify him for the task.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. TYNG; and music by the band, (WALLACK'S) GEO. H. MOORE, Esq., read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, many passages of which were loudly applauded. A national anthem, entitled "God of the Free," by WM. ROSS WALLACE, Esq., was then sung by the Union Glee Club, the whole audience joining. Mayor OPDYKE then introduced the Orator of the Day, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, who spoke as follows:

MEN OF NEW-YORK: As the organ of the City of New-York on this occasion, it is my first duty to remind you that we owe thanks to Almighty God for the patriots who achieved the independence of the United States, and who formed "the unity of government which constitutes us one people." To-day we declare to peoples and to princes that the Union is complete, and shall not be impaired—is dear to us, and shall be preserved. The wise and the good in each hemisphere desire us to continue one; every fibre of the sensitive heart of the indivisible France, in spite of some appearances, throbs in favor of our existence as a nation; the people of England I shall believe are with us, so long as there are among them men like BRIGHT and STUART MILL; the most wonderful career of improvement in the history of the race is the witness that we are a nation; Italy has learned from us to adhere to her passion for bringing together the parts which the selfishness of oppression had dismembered, and the ill-cemented fragments of Germany derive from us a hope of a better reunion. Now, in the day of our tribulation, the people have proved that they are inspired with life by the grandest spectacle the world ever witnessed, in their uprising in the majesty of undivided conviction, concentrated power, and determined purposes; in their unrepining resignation to suffering and privation, their sublime patience under strange discomfitures, and weary delays, and long-continued inactivity, from inability and perplexity, or from judgment and choice; in their outspoken joy when the spell was broken of the seeming paralysis of their gigantic preparations; in the heartiness of their response to Maj.-Gen. GRANT, when he proposed "to move immediately on the enemy's works." Now, the rulers of the earth will come to know that, under the Constitution which makes us one people, there exists no authority that can alienate a single inch of the territory of the United States; that while we claim for each individual the right of emigration, there is no possible conspiracy, combination, or convention that can discharge any one citizen from his allegiance so long as he remains on our soil, though each one may, for himself, dissolve that allegiance by self-exile and flight. These many and ever-increasing United States are one, now and for coming ages.

PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The only ground of hope for the perpetuity of our Union, you will find, men of New-York, in the words of WASHINGTON, spoken in this City. When, in the presence of your fathers, WASHINGTON, standing under the canopy of the sky, took the oath to support the Constitution, he returned into the Senate Chamber, to interpret to the First Congress the principles of our great charter, and the fit policy for the nation to pursue. Then it was that he laid down as their rule "the pure and immutable principles of private morality," and *"the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained."* And the House of Representatives, using the pen of MADISON to frame its answer, accepted his enlightened maxims, and owned the obligation to "adore the invisible Hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." On these principles, the Government which makes us one people was put in motion, while the foundations of Monarchy in France were crumbling away, and the beams that upheld the civilization of the middle ages were falling in. During the half-century which succeeded, France underwent more revolutions than I can readily count up; Spain had many forms of government in rapid succession; the dynasty of Portugal was driven for refuge to South America; the empire of Germany went down in the whirlpool of revolution; Russia has been convulsed by a fearful plot for insurrection; Italy was many times reconstructed; the Pope lost and won temporal power, and has been almost shorn of it again; the institutions of Great Britain have been thrice essentially modified by the annexation of Ireland, by the reform of Parliament—which was, in fact, a revolution—and by opening the doors of its two Houses to men of all creeds.

PROGRESS OF CORRUPT INFLUENCES.

During all these convulsions, the United States stood unchanged, admitting none but the slightest modifications in its charter, and proving itself the most stable Government of the civilized world. But, at last, "we have fallen on evil days." "The propitious smiles of Heaven"—such are the words of WASHINGTON—"can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right." During eleven years of perverse government, these rules were disregarded; and it came to pass that men who should firmly avow the sentiments of WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and FRANKLIN, and CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON were disfranchised for the public service—that the spotless Chief-Justice whom WASHINGTON placed at the head of our Supreme Court could, by no possibility, have been nominated for that office, or confirmed. Nay, the corrupt influence invaded even the home of justice. The final decree of the Supreme Court, in a decision on a particular case, must be respected and obeyed. The present Chief-Justice has, on one memorable appeal, accompanied his decision with an impassioned declamation, wherein, with profound immorality, which no one has as yet fully laid bare, treating the people of the United States as a shrew, to be tamed by an open scorn of the facts of history; with a dreary industry collecting evidences of cases where justice may have slumbered, or weakness oppressed; compensating, for want of evidence, by confidence of assertion, with a partiality that would have disgraced an advocate neglecting human decisions of colonial Courts, and the enduring memorials of colonial statute-books, in his party zeal to prove that the fathers of our country held the negro to have "no rights which the white man was bound to respect," he has not only denied the rights of man and the liberties of mankind, but has not left a foothold for the liberty of the white man to rest upon.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

That ill-starred disquisition of TANEY, who, I trust, did not intend to hang out the flag of disunion, is the fountain head of this rebellion; that offence to the conscious memory of the millions convulsed our country with the excitement which swept over those of us who vainly hoped to preserve a strong and sufficient, though narrow isthmus, that might stand between the conflicting floods. No nation can adopt that judgment as its rule and live; the judgment has in it no element of political vitality; I will not say it is an invocation of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted such opinions. If we want the opinions received in the days when our Constitution was formed, we will not take them second-hand from our Chief Justice; we will let the men of that day speak for themselves. How will our American magistrate sink, when arraigned, as he will be, before the tribunal of humanity! How terrible will be the verdict, against him, when he is put in comparison with WASHINGTON'S political teacher, the great MONTESQUIEU, the enlightened magistrate of France, in what are esteemed the worst days of her monarchy. The arguments from the difference of race which TANEY thrusts forward with passionate confidence, as a proof of complete disqualification, is brought forward by MONTESQUIEU as a scathing satire on all the blood of despots who were supposed to uphold Slavery as tolerable in itself. The rights of mankind, that precious word which had no equivalent in the language of Hindostan, or Judea, or Greece, or Rome, or any anti-Christian tongue, found its support in WASHINGTON and HAMILTON; in FRANKLIN and LIVINGSTON; in OTIS, GEORGE MASON and GADSDEN; in all the greatest men of our early history. The one rule from which the makers of our first Confederacy, and then of our National Constitution, never swerved, is this: to fix no constitutional disability on any one; whatever might stand in the way of any man from opinion, ancestry, weakness of mind, inferiority or inconvenience of any kind, was itself not formed into a permanent disfranchisement. The Constitution of the United States was made under the recognized influence of "the eternal rule of order and right," so that, as far as its jurisdiction extended, it raised at once the numerous classes who had been chattels into the condition of persons; it neither originates or perpetuates inequality.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND PRIVATE GAIN

It is another trait in WASHINGTON'S character which may particularly interest this opulent City, where enterprise and skill and industry are forever producing and amassing wealth, that while he held the acquisition of fortune by honest ways a proper object of desire, he drew a careful distinction between the pursuits of business and the service of his country. He held that every man must be ready to devote to the good of his country his ability, his wealth and his life; and he never suffered the public service to become to him a source of gain. It is rumored that men among us have known how to obtain from the Government, for a moderate and incidental and essentially irresponsible use of little less than their judgment, sums of money which exceed the whole direct tax levied upon one of our smallest States. If this be so, while it implies a shameful want of patriotism in individuals, it implies also a blamable want of sagacity in the executive departments which must have made selections perversely or blindfolded. In the name of this city, I declare the great body of its people to have a patriotism without blemish or selfishness. In the name of the Chamber of Commerce, may I not venture to say of our merchants, as a class, that the pretence of a necessity of resorting to extravagant compensation for simple service, is a calumny on a body of generous and devotedly patriotic men? In the name of the mechanics, I repel the insinuation; and if I am known to all that the conduct of the poor of our city, during the war, has for disinterestedness, and exalted feeling, and firm resolve, and courageous resignation, gone beyond all praise.

WASHINGTON'S CHARACTER.

The disinterestedness of WASHINGTON'S conduct beams forth in still greater beauty, when, for the benefit of this age, we recall his conduct toward his Generals. He took care of their honor even more carefully than if it had been his own. It was his delight to give them opportunities for distinction, and when danger menaced alike himself and a General in another department, he would cheerfully send to his subordinate the best part of his force, and suffer no one to risk a defeat so soon as himself.

Nor should we forget that WASHINGTON was always vigilant; that he never was taken by surprise; that with all his caution, he never missed an opportunity of striking a blow; that he never sent his army forward except with himself as its leader; that he never exposed them to deep roads and bad weather except when they could derive encouragement from his own presence and example; that he was always under fire with his men, and committed no error in the field but from excess of personal courage.

We must not forget that in the war of the Revolution WASHINGTON, among other great objects, bore arms for the maritime rights of the neutrals. When so many officers in our navy showed signs of disaffection, the first impulse of public feeling might approve a bold act, which spoke for the fidelity of a gallant commander. The just indignation which is felt at the conspirators who struck at our life as a nation might exult when several of the least worthy of them fell into our hands. But this excitement only shed a brighter lustre on the moderation of the people, and their perfect mastery over their passions. With one voice all have agreed that due respect must be shown to the neutral flag. A ship at sea is a portion of the territory of the Power whose flag she may rightly bear. No naval officer of another nation may exercise judicial power on her deck; the free ship frees the cargo; a neutral ship in a voyage between neutral ports is protected by her flag; the passenger who, in a neutral port, steps on board a neutral ship honestly bound for another neutral port, is as safe against seizure as if he were a guest at the Tuileries or a barrister before a Court in Westminster Hall. These good rules will gain renewed strength from their recognition by the American people in the very moment of a just indignation against men who were guilty of the darkest treason, and had fallen into their hands.

THE REBELLION AND POPULAR INSTITUTIONS.

WASHINGTON not only upheld the liberty of the ocean. He was a thorough Republican. And

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROF. ADRIEN'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PERP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WILD OATS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE ROUGH DIAMOND—SPANISH DANCES—SUDDEN THOUGHTS—MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch from Louisville announces that Cumberland Gap and Russellville are in possession of the National forces. This is highly important intelligence. Cumberland Gap will undoubtedly be held as a rallying point for the loyal East Tennesseeans, and ultimately as a base of operations against Knoxville. Russelville is situated in Southern Kentucky. It is the capital of Logan County, and is a place of about 3,000 inhabitants. It is located between Cumberland and Green Rivers, about 35 miles from each. The place derives its present importance from the fact that when, a few months ago, the rebels established a Provisional Government for Kentucky, it was selected as the State Capital. A bogus State Legislature has already held one session there, and a bogus Governor (JOHNSON) has been installed in power. A rebel force, 5,000 strong, has been stationed there, until recently, for its protection. All of Kentucky, excepting Columbus, is now clear of rebels.

Rumors prevailed in Louisville yesterday, that Nashville had been evactuated by the enemy, but the rumor is probably incorrect.

An official report from Flag-Officer FOOTE to the Navy Department announces the occupation of Clarksville, Tenn., by the Union forces. The dispatch is dated the 20th, at which time the gallant Commodore was about to return to Fort Donelson for another gunboat and six or eight mortar boats, with which he proposed to proceed up the Cumberland in the direction of Nashville. He states that about two-thirds of the citizens of Clarksville, being alarmed, fled from the place, but he had issued a proclamation, after consultation with the leading citizens, assuring protection to persons and property. The rebels, in their retreat from Clarksville, against the remonstrances of the inhabitants, set fire to the splendid railroad bridge over the Cumberland.

The movement of troops from Missouri up the Cumberland River has been very general during the last few days. On Feb. 18 and 19, no less than fourteen large steamers left St. Louis for Fort Donelson.

Gen. GRANT, on Feb. 19, received the official notice of the creation of a new military district, the District of West Tennessee, of which he is appointed commander, with headquarters at Fort Donelson. Gen. GRANT'S Staff remains as at present, with Major W. W. LELAND attached as Chief of Commissary.

There is still uncertainty as to the condition of affairs at Savannah, though the probability is that the city is in possession of our forces. A Fortress Monroe dispatch, dated Friday, states that the belief is entertained in Norfolk that the inhabitants have left the place, and that it is now occupied by the National troops. Our latest intelligence direct from the Savannah River, brought by the *Atlantic*, whose arrival we announced on Friday, leads to the supposition that our gunboats had so far removed the obstructions to a free passage into the river above Fort Pulaski, as to be ready at any moment to move towards the city—and at this juncture it is more than probable that the rebels thought it best to offer no resistance. That the citizens have deserted the place *en masse*, however, is hardly probable.

A reconnoissance was made on Friday morning in the direction of Centreville, from Gen SMITH'S Division of the Potomac army. The cavalry made a circuit within the lines of the rebel pickets, and captured eleven of them, who were mounted. One of them was wounded. No information as to the position or strength of the enemy at Centreville was obtained.

A correspondent with Gen. HOOKER'S Division writes, under date of Feb. 19, that orders have been received to have everything in readiness for immediate action. New clothing has been distributed, forty rounds of cartridges supplied to each man, and all except the sick and disabled are ready to cross the Potomac at a few moments' notice. Brig.-Gen. NAGLEE has arrived and assumed command of the brigade consisting of the Massachusetts First and Eleventh, New-Hampshire Second and Pennsylvania Twenty-sixth.

Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by some of the members of his Staff, left Boston on Thursday for Fortress Monroe, where he will at once embark for Ship Island. It is supposed that Gen BUTLER will visit Washington and embark upon the *Mississippi* upon her arrival at Fortress Monroe. In reference to his departure, the Lowell *News* says: "Gen BUTLER bade good-by to his friends in this city this forenoon, and he expects to leave with the troops. It is said that Gen. B. remarked a short time since that he would be at his destination on the 1st of March, and in sixty days from that time he would send to Lowell a cargo of cotton."

A letter received in Newark, N. J., from the Surgeon of Gen. FRENCH'S Brigade, states that the brigade will, in a day or two, advance to Springfield, nine miles from Alexandria.

Letters were received in Boston, on Friday, dated New-Orleans, Jan. 17 and 18, which were sent to Havana by a vessel running the blockade. The writer had intelligence from the North by a passenger, who went through from New-York to New-Orleans in six days.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Niagara* at Halifax, we have intelligence from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst. A great number of documents concerning the civil war in America had been laid before the British Parliament—one of them being an important letter from Earl RUSSELL to the Southern Commissioners, YANCEY and YOST, declaring that England could not acknowledge the Confederate States until the war or further negotiations more clearly determined their position. Not less than forty-five official communications passed about the National gunboat *Tuscarora* and the rebel steamer *Nashville*. The blockade had been denounced as a paper one by Mr. GREGORY, in the House of Commons. The *Sumter* was detained at Gibraltar from a difficulty in obtaining coal.

The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant, and prices were firmer. Breadstuffs and Provisions were declining. Consols were quoted at 92¾@93 for money.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress on Friday were very interesting. In the Senate a little routine business was done, when a message was received from the House that the ceremonies incident to the day were about to commence, and the members proceeded in a body to the Hall of Representatives. In the House, the gallaries set apart for the public were densely crowded. Many persons were unable even to gain admission to the Capitol. After the House was organized, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, in consideration of the fact that the presentation of flags was not contemplated in the joint resolution providing for the celebration, moved that the ceremony be omitted. This gave rise to a long debate as to the propriety of the proposed presentation, which ended in the adoption of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S motion, 70 to 61. At this juncture the members of the Senate, headed by the Vice-President, entered, with the heads of Departments, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the representatives of foreign Governments—officers of the Army and Navy, including Gen McCLELLAN, coming last. The ceremonies then commenced with a prayer by Rev. Mr. STOCKTON; after which Col. FORNEY read the Farewell Address, which was listened to with profound attention. The guests then retired, and soon afterward the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

To-day the President is expected to send a communication to the Senate, proposing Gen. SCOTT as Commissioner to Mexico, to represent the interests of the United States in that country, in its present complication with foreign powers.

The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated on Saturday with a universality and fervor heretofore unknown. In this City salutes were fired, orations were delivered, the "Address" was read, flags were hung out in profusion, and illuminations made brilliant the night. We elsewhere give extended reports of some of the most prominent observances.

Secretary STANTON telegraphed Gov. MORTON a highly complimentary message, on Feb. 19, thanking him for his prompt and energetic action, and aid rendered the General Government.

The following is the form of application for a release to be made by all the State prisoners now in confinement at United States military posts, save those few excepted in the general order to which it refers. The application is, of course, to be addressed to the Secretary of War:

I, ——, of ——, a prisoner confined in Fort ——, hereby make application to be released from custody on my parole of honor to *render no aid or comfort to the enemies in hostility to the Government of the United States*, in accordance with the terms of Executive Order No. 4, of the War Department, dated Feb. 14, 1862, in reference to political prisoners.

The following paragraph of Gen. LANDER'S report of the Bloomery Gap affair, was omitted in publishing that document: "I respectfully commend Col. S. S. CARROLL to your notice. He is a most efficient and gallant officer. Lieuts. H. G. ARMSTRONG, A. A. G., and FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, Aide-de-Camp, joined me in the charge by which the rebel officers were captured, and confidence restored, after the cavalry had been checked. O'BRIEN was shot through the breast by a rebel, whilst out scouting on Sunday."

The Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, Col. McMILLAN, which has been stationed at Baltimore for the past six months, has been selected to represent Indiana in a new expedition now being fitted out for Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

The bark *Ariel*, Capt. LEVENSTON, sailed from Providence on Thursday for Goree, on the west coast of Africa, with a cargo consisting of beef, sugar, &c., and a large quantity of lumber. Suspicion having been excited that she was intended for the slave-trade, U. S. Marshal SANFORD went in pursuit in a tug, and overhauled the bark over Bristol. She was taken into Newport, and the Marshal returned to Providence, having in custody a Capt. STEVENS, of Boston, who was acting as supercargo.

There was no regular Stock Exchange meeting on Saturday, but a considerable business was done on the Street early in the forenoon, and at about the highest prices of Friday; Governments were in request at 90¾ current; Gold 103¼@103⅜ per cent.; New-York Central 84¼; Tennessees 62½ per cent.

ALDERMAN BRADY, THE COMMON COUNCIL, AND THE LEGISLATURE.—We observe that the Common Council is taking steps to bring its potent influence, moral and municipal, to bear upon the Legislature to prevent amendments of the City Charter. It may not be out of the way for us to offer that body a little advice. Teaching Aldermen and Councilmen how to "lobby" may seem like "teaching one's grandmother to suck eggs;" and yet it is barely possible we may be able to give them a hint or two of some value.

We advise them to send Alderman BRADY on this business. He knows something about it already. According to his own statement, he defeated the Sanitary bill last Winter, "by hard dollars." Possibly he might do as much for the new City Charter this Winter—if not by the same agency, then by means of the *moral* influence which his former performances have conferred upon him. His advice with the Legislature would carry with it great moral weight. The character he would take up with him, (if he took his own,) would commend him to the unbounded confidence of the members from the "rural distrists." They would see in him the impersonation of civic virtue—the fit and proper representative of a Common Council which glories in having him for one of its chief ornaments, and if not the only man, certainly the only one thus far discovered, who takes pride in proclaiming his own infamy. If such a man would not carry weight with the Legislature, pray who would?

If any one thinks this picture overcolored, we beg him to read Alderman BRADY'S testimony before the Committee of the State Assembly, published in another column. He will find this man setting forth his own character so clearly that not another word can be added to any advantage. He will find in the first place that he asserted in the Board of Aldermen that he had himself taken $6,000 to Albany, and by the use of it had defeated the Health bill in the Legislature. He will find him in the next place solemnly *swearing* that he never did anything of the sort. Mr. STETSON put the matter in a very clear shape, on Monday, when he said that BRADY was guilty, beyond all possibility of escape or evasion, either of *falsehood* in the Board of Aldermen, or of *perjury* in the Committee-room of the Assembly. He has the melancholy privilege of making his choice. He can choose which horn of the dilemma he may prefer, but on one or the other he is hopelessly impaled.

Possibly the Common Council may not think it best to send BRADY. Let them, then, send somebody from the Board which tolerates such a man among its members. When a man openly proclaims that he has committed a flagrant and a shameless crime,—and when he afterwards either convicts himself of having falsely made a boast of his own corruption, or else perjures himself, it is generally considered time that he should withdraw from decent society. Mr. BRADY, however, after having done all this, seems to be perfectly at home in the Board of Aldermen, more so, perhaps, than he was before.

An Apprehended Amnesty.

There seems to be prevalent an apprehension that the war against the rebellion is to have a premature close. Some of our neighbors indicate their fears that a general amnesty is about to be proclaimed, which may have the effect of dissolving the rebel army and of releasing the rebels themselves from the penalties they have incurred. These apprehensions, it seems to us, are groundless. It is by no means impossible that the Administration may deem this a fitting time to reassure the great mass of the Southern people who have been deluded into this rebellion by a studied falsification of the motives of the war on the part of the Government, and to give them to understand that they have nothing to apprehend from the mere vengeance of the Government, and that a prompt return to their allegiance to the Constitution is all that is required at their hands. In this sense, and to this extent, the President may very properly proclaim an amnesty, for the humane purpose of preventing the needless slaughter of thousands of our countrymen. If the proffered terms should be rejected, even the most embittered of the rebels could not say a word against the most vigorous and relentless prosecution of the war.

That the President will offer amnesty to the *leaders* of this rebellion—to the men who have plotted and planned it, or to the equally culpable traitors who have forsworn their allegiance to the Constitution, and put themselves at the head of the armies arrayed against it, we do not believe. There is nothing to be gained by such an offer, and it would shock every sentiment of natural justice, and act as a direct encouragement to treason hereafter. The great mistake in the settlement of the nullification contest of 1832, was that not one of the leading conspirators suffered punishment. If JOHN C. CALHOUN had been hung, we should have heard nothing more of rebellion. But the mistaken lenity of that day paved the way for a renewal of the conspiracy now. That mistake ought not to be repeated. It is not for a moment to be supposed that all who, in this rebellion, have been guilty of treason can suffer the punishment due to their crime. No Government can in such a case ever deal with men according to their deserts.

But it is important that this gigantic crime should not go unpunished. It would be a scandal and disgrace if men could thus bring a great nation to the verge of ruin,—sacrifice thousands of lives, make ten thousand hearthstones desolate, exhaust millions upon millions of treasure, and yet escape punishment at the hands of the people against whom their crime has been directed. The leaders in this rebellion—enough from every State to make a terrible and a telling example—must suffer the penalty due to treason. While the impulse of mere vindictiveness should have no part in the action of the Government, justice, patriotism, regard for the future welfare of the Nation, demand that the men who have placed themselves at the head of this conspiracy, should pay the penalty with their lives. Public sentiment—the just and holy indignation of loyal men—will exact this at the hands of the Government.

There is a strong feeling everywhere that the *property* of every Southern rebel should be confiscated, and especially that his slaves should be set free. Justice, certainly, would sanction such a course. The punishment thus inflicted would be suited to the nature of the crime. The law enacted by Congress at its extra session goes very far toward inflicting such a penalty; and it has been generally expected that the present session would witness its extension. Probably, however, such a step can only be regarded as a war measure. If it is necessary to victory,—if it will even aid in crushing the rebellion, such a measure should be enacted. But if the Government sees reason to believe that the rebellion can be crushed without it better than with it, then it ought not to be resorted to. The policy or impolicy of such a measure depends upon the state of facts in the Southern States. Hitherto, we believe, the Government has held that such an act of confiscation would prolong the war, and render fixed and durable peace impossible. It has acted upon that belief, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the results, thus far, have vindicated the wisdom of its action.

We have full confidence in the wisdom of the Government. We see no reason to fear that it will either fall short of the just expectations of the country, or go beyond the requirements of the emergency, in the policy it may adopt on this subject. Any amnesty it may proclaim will consult the future security of the Government quite as much, we have no doubt, as the immediate necessities of the war.

A WORD OF FRIENDLY ADVICE.—Would it not be well for our neighbor of the *Herald* to give a little more attention to its news of the war? It is falling lamentably behind its leading competitors. We have published on several occasions lately most important intelligence received from our special correspondents, not a word of which has appeared in our neighbor's columns. We had, for example, a few weeks since, six or eight columns of correspondence, giving an account of the experiences of the Burnside Expedition up to the time of its arrival at Roanoke Island, while the *Herald* had not a single letter. Then, too, we published a very full and graphic description of the capture of the island itself, with the destruction of the rebel fleet, and a full list of the killed and wounded, while our neighbor had nothing at all. And no longer ago than Saturday last, again we published from our special correspondent, "Galway," a detailed and most graphic report of the capture of Fort Donelson, while the *Herald* had nothing on the subject but a few paragraphs picked up from its Western exchanges.

We know that the *Herald* is laboring just now under some peculiar and embarrassing disabilities. Several of its most enterprising correspondents and most valuable contributors have been arrested as spies or traitors, and are deprived of the liberty essential to the proper prosecution of their labors. The kind of service required, moreover, is not precisely adapted to the peculiar talents of its unrivaled *corps*. It is not easy to describe a battle by looking through a keyhole, nor can the convenient and cheap bribery of a gardener or other servant, however useful it may be where private documents are concerned, answer the purpose so well as a larger field of operations.

Still, our neighbor should strive against these disadvantages. They *can* be overcome by enterprise, but not by bombast and braggadocio. It will find it advisable, moreover, to engage correspondents whose treasonable sympathies are less conspicuous, if any such can be induced to enter its service.

The Flight from Bowling Green—The Situation at Nashville.

Through the Louisville papers we have the particulars of the rebel evacuation of Bowling Green, on the approach of MITCHELL'S column of Gen. BUELL'S Division. These accounts, on the authority of an eye-witness, enable us to judge the actual numbers and disposition of the rebel forces at and from that point. Whether or not this will afford a reliable key to the probable force left for the defence of Nashville, should the retreating army make a stand at that city, we are scarcely prepared to say. But there is no difficulty in determining the strength (or, rather, we should perhaps say, the weakness,) of the rebel situation, so far as the force recently in Southern Kentucky is concerned.

There was never more than 30,000 troops at Bowling Green, according to the present authentic accounts, and of these, from 3,000 to 5,000 were practically lost to the army by sickness and death. The mortality in the hospitals is represented as fearful. The organization was, for the greater part, by skeleton regiments, the fewest number of the regiments being full, and many of them not half complete. Gen. SYDNEY JOHNSTON was in command in person. After the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER at Mill Spring, and the consequent dispersion of CRITTENDEN'S force, it may have been, and probably was, JOHNSTON'S purpose to send 8,000 or 9,000 troops to East Tennessee, under FLOYD and BRECKINRIDGE, to intercept THOMAS and SCHOFF. The regiments for this object were said to have been brigaded. But soon came the news of Fort Henry, and the probable attack on Fort Donelson, and thereupon BUCKNER and FLOYD were dispatched to the Cumberland, with 15,000 troops, including some, if not all, of the regiments intended for East Tennessee. There is no quesrion that the whole of this number was thrown into Fort Donelson, making, with the fugitive regiments that retreated so precipitately from Fort Henry and the small force previously in charge of Donelson, the total of 20,000 or 22,000 at the moment of the National attack. The flight of 5,000 on the Saturday night before the surrender, the capture of 13,500 prisoners, and the killed, wounded and missing, will accoun for nearly this aggregate.

The detachment of more than half his effective force left JOHNSTON at Bowling Green with only about 12,000 troops. We take this as the outside figure. The evacuation of the place was a foregone conclusion. The fight at Donelson was about to begin with unequal chances of success, and upon Bowling Green 39,000 National troops were rapidly approaching in three columns from Green River. JOHNSTON began the work of destruction upon the railroad and turnpike bridges over the Big Barren on Wednesday or Thursday, the 12th or 13th February, preliminary to what he no doubt designed to be a retreat in order upon Nashville or Clarksville. The destruction and devastation to private property, to the hotels of the town, which had been used for official quarters, to other buildings used as magazines of provisions, supplies, &c., and to the numerous private residences, quickly followed. The fire, applied in mere wantonness to the hotels, communicated of course to the adjoining buildings, used as shops, storehouses, &c., and thus the best part of the town was given up to the flames. But with all the expedition employed by JOHNSTON and his Brigadiers, the object of an orderly retreat was foiled by the forced march of Gen. MITCHELL'S column from Green River. He was on the Northern bank of the Big Barren almost before the last of the bridges had been burnt *or battered down*—for it seems the splendid railroad structure over this stream could not be destroyed without the use of artillery—and at least two days before any of BUELL'S columns were expected. The retreat, therefore, became a rout, not by MITCHELL'S force, for this was necessarily detained, to throw a temporary bridge over the river, but a rout from panic and dismay. The scene is represented as indescribable. A few shells from MITCHELL'S battery, across the river, of course increased the panic.

"The scene of the rebel flight, (says the Louisville *Journal*,) as described to us, was one of the most terrible routs that can be imagined. The Nashville pike was completely blockaded with cavalry and infantry, all in admirable disorder, and a long line of carriages, carts and all kinds of vehicles. *Officers were hurrying away their wives on foot, and carrying their children in their arms, while the whole non-belligerent portion of the flying crowd were screaming and shouting at the top of their voices in a frenzy of apprehension.* * * * We have a few glimpses of the whereabouts of some old acquaintances. Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON was one of the last to leave Bowling Green, *but left in such a hurry that he forgot his overcoat.* He took the pike to Nashville. Col. THOMAS H. HUNT left for New-Orleans for the benefit of his health, and ALEXANDER CASSEDAY succeeded to the command. ALEXANDER CASSEDAY and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE are temporarily at the capital of the State of Tennessee. Young TOM CLAY is on BUCKNER'S Staff, and, having left with the General for Fort Donelson, is probably a prisoner. *Gens. Hindman and Hardee both went to Nashville.*"

Under such circumstance it seems questionable whether 10,000 troops of the entire Bowling Green force were left available for the defence of Nashville. It is also doubtful whether JOHNSTON himself fell back immediately as far south as that city, as he is reported to have rested at Gallatin, Tennessee, twenty-eight miles north of Nashville. HINDMAN and HARDEE had arrived, but with what force is not stated. FLOYD and PILLOW also fell back upon Nashville after stealing out of Fort Donelson. Their ability to aid JOHNSTON may be easily estimated; so that the only remaining question in regard to the present situation at Nashville is one of reinforcements from Manassas, under BEAUREGARD'S orders, that General himself being at Nashville, ill of typhoid fever, at the date of the last (rebel) accounts. No such reinforcements are believed to have passed through East Tennessee, but there is a chance that they have taken the more southerly route through North and South Carolina and Georgia. And this we deem the only chance—and a very remote one—of a formidable stand at Nashville.

Congress and the Rebel Flag.

Among the solemnities set down in the programme for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday at the Capitol, it was appointed that, after the reading of the Farewell Address, the flags captured from the rebel armies would be presented from the Army and Navy Departments to Congress. On the assembling of the House, however, Mr. CRITTENDEN, the noble old patriot of Kentucky, moved that this part of the ceremonies should be omitted, and after a brief yet interesting discussion, the suggestion was adopted, though by a vote—seventy assenting against sixty-one dissenting voices—which strikingly illustrates how easily men arrive at divergent judgments by regarding a subject from opposite points of view. While the presentation of the rebel flags was looked upon simply as a transient formality, designed to lend *éclat* to the proceedings of the day, and while the insignia themselves were viewed merely as "trophies won by our brave soldiers in hotly contested battle," as a member phrased it, the ceremony was not only unobjectionable, but well fitted to add to the pomp and circumstance of the occasion. It was these considerations, doubtless, that prompted a large number of members to favor the presentation, though the animus apparent in the remarks of Mr. LOVEJOY, would lead one to conclude that the recalcitrant Representative from Illinois was inspired by some more sinister motive.

But when, from the contemplation of the valor that won these rebel colors on the field of battle, in the naval fight or in the stormy climax of the siege, we turn to the despicable cause which these bastard flags represent, it is very obvious how weighty are the objections to depositing them among the other insignia taken by our armies from the nations with which we have formerly waged war. They are, as Mr. CONKLING well remarked, simply "badges or tokens carried by armed rebels—men red-handed with the murder of the citizens of the country—men who were not entitled to possess or carry any flag—and men whom we do not recognize in any national aspect." Now, their formal official acceptance by Congress would be an implied recognition, not only of the belligerent but of the quasi-national character of the rebel league. And though it may be said that this is *but* a form, and that this form has been repeatedly sacrificed, it must be remembered that the sacrifice has been made at the dictation of an overmastering practical consideration, and that no such consideration is here present. It is many months since Mr. SEWARD, in a dispatch to our Minister to France, indicated the true attitude of the United States Government toward the insurgents:

"There is there, as there has always been, one political power, namely, the United States of America, competent to make war and peace and conduct commerce and alliances with all foreign nations. There is none other, either in fact or recognized by foreign nations. There is, indeed, an armed sedition seeking to overthrow the Government, and the Government is employing military and naval force to repress it. But these facts do not constitute a war presenting two belligerent Powers, and modifying the national character, rights and responsibilities, or the characters, rights and responsibilities of foreign nations."

This is the theoretical line which, in its transactions, our Government constantly aims to follow, and which it allows itself to depart from only for the weightiest of reasons. And we submit that, now that the splendid triumphs of the National arms on the one hand, and, on the other, the political reaction setting in at the South, must convince the most prejudiced of the foreign Governments which, with indecent haste, recognized the belligerent rights of the rebels, that this war, gigantic though its proportions are, is in reality what our Government has always held it to be—a sedition, insurrection, rebellion,—it is not now the time to give the waning "cause" the recognition which an official presentation of these trophies of war would imply.

Congress, therefore, acted wisely in refusing to receive the rebel flags. We want them not hung up among the trophies of the elder and glorious wars. Better let them rot as the memory of the wicked whose cause they symbolize will rot. Let there be no memorial to keep alive in men's memories the Nameless Crime.

THE EXECUTION OF GORDON.—We have already expressed our approbation of the strict execution of the sentence of death upon GORDON, in pursuance of law, for his participation in the Slave-trade. But we must also enter our protest against what seems to us the barbarity of the mode of his execution, and the circumstances by which it was surrounded.

GORDON was sentenced to be hung between 12 and 3 o'clock on Friday last. He was informed on Thursday by the Marshal, that the event would take place between 2½ and 3 o'clock. During the night he took poison, and in the morning it seemed impossible that he should live until the time fixed for his execution. Everything possible was done to prolong his life. Not only were the ordinary antidotes against poison administered, but brandy and raw whisky were given him in large quantities to keep up an artificial life until the appointed hour; and when all this seemed likely to fail, and it appeared probable that he would die before that time, the hour of execution was anticipated; and before 1 o'clock he was lifted into his place, held up while the fatal cord was placed around his neck, and the last lingering relics of his life were thus extinguished.

Now, what conceivable necessity was there for this aggravation of horrors? Why was it so essential that he should be hung, that the officers of the law could not permit him to die any other death? The whole thing seems to us a horrible caricature of justice,—a mockery of legal solemnities—a disgrace to the State in which it was permitted to occur. If GORDON had been alive at half-past two o'clock, it would doubtless have been the duty of the officers to execute him, whatever might have beeen his physical condition. But we can see no reason for arresting the process of death and claiming the gloomy privilege of extinguishing a life that had to be fed by stimulants, lest it should escape the hands of the officers of the law.

THE CASE CONCLUDED.—Among the documents laid before the British Parliament on the American Civil War is the substance of a conversation between Earl RUSSELL and three of the rebel Commissioners now in England—YANCEY, ROLF and MANN. The interview was at their request, and unofficial. Earl RUSSELL emphatically declared that Her Majesty's Government could not acknowledge nine or eleven of the United States as an independent or Confederate Power, until the progress of the war, or further negotiations, shall more clearly determine their position.

It is not stated whether these gentlemen were satisfied with this pointed declaration. The presumption is that they were not, and unfortunately for their mission the subsequent news from *this* side will leave them no pretext for renewing the conversation.

☞ The number of the LEDGER which is issued to-day contains an unusual treat, in the shape of an autograph letter from LOUIS NAPOLEON to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in which that august ruler allows the reader to catch a glimpse of his *real* feelings towards this country.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposal to Send Gen. Scott as Special Envoy to Mexico.

Release of Political Prisoners from the Capitol Jail.

The Departments to be Closed To-day.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 23.

OFFICIAL—CLOSING THE DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

The Departments will be closed to-day, in consideration of the funeral ceremonies at the Executive mansion. (Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
S. P. CHASE,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
GIDEON WELLES,
CALEB B. SMITH,
M. BLAIR,
EDWARD BATES.

GEN. SCOTT AS COMMISSIONER TO MEXICO.

It is stated that the President will to-morrow send a communication to the Senate, proposing Gen. SCOTT as Commissioner to Mexico, to represent the interests of the United States in the present complication of that country with foreign Powers. It is hoped that the good offices of Gen. SCOTT *may* pacificate the allies, and save Mexico from invasion and subjugation.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

The following political prisoners have been ordered by the Government to be released from the old capitol prison, Washington. They belong to various parts of the country.

Jas. Conner,	Rich. Hurst,	Forrest Olden,
Jas. A. Donnelly,	Jas. W. Savage,	Wm. Joy,
E. B. Grayson,	John Regan,	Sum. Ball,
Hugh Adams,	Thos. P. Fowler,	Jere. Moore,
Geo. W. Grinnell,	John E. Rea,	John Hanover,
A. B. Williams,	O. F. Potter,	Henry Simpson,
Wethers Smith,	Jackson Beaman,	Rich. H. Bayliss,
Sam. F. Anderson,	J. Pierce, (col'd,)	Thos. Craggs,
Isaac Ballenger,	El. C. Ostrander,	Mat. Piaskett,
John McDaniel,	Calvert Beach,	John Haislip,
Lewis M. Arthur,	V. L. Prumble,	Jas. Haislip,
Jas. B. Loker,	Ab. Hornbeck,	Wm. Hick,
Rich. K. Lee,	John Young,	A. L. McKenzie,
Wm. L. Lee,	Lewis Young,	Thos. W. Baylis
D. C. Lee,	Dennis Farrell,	B. W. Bayliss,
Thos. B. Hewitt,	M. J. Woodward,	M. H. Janny,
Clarence Mills,	M. J. Farmington,	G. W. Hutchins,
J. Ignat. Ford,	Wm. Ward,	Henry C. Brown.

A DESPERATE FIGHT EXPECTED AT NASHVILLE.

It is believed here that the rebels will make a great fight at Nashville.

COL. CORCORAN A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Col. CORCORAN will be made a Brigadier-General as soon as he returns from the South.

THE TREASURY-NOTE BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Treasury Note bill met on Saturday, but did not attempt to settle the points of difference.

REBEL PICKETS WITHDRAWN.

The rebels have withdrawn their pickets from the Occoquan, about 20 miles from Alexandria.

RUMOR AT CAIRO.

A dispatch from Cairo dated to-day received at headquarters, says the steamer that came up first from Columbus brought the report that Columbus had surrendered, and was reported all over town in five minutes, and seemed to be reliable information. This, however, turns out to be a mistake.

HORSES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

About two hundred bids were put in to furnish the 1,450 horses advertised for by the Government. The bids were opened yesterday, and the prices found to range from $105 to $137. The awards will be published to-morrow.

INFERNAL MACHINE IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore DUPONT, dated Port Royal, Feb. 18, inclosing a report from Commodore RODGERS, in which he says, while sounding in the Savannah River, a short distance above the mouth of Wright River, he discovered several objects floating upon the surface, which appeared at first sight to be empty tin cans, and as such were not regarded by him as worthy of notice. Lieut. SPEARSON, of the *Seneca*, shortly after hailed him and told him that the objects alluded to were buoys attached to an infernal machine. Upon closer examination they saw enough to satisfy them that the suspicions were correct. The buoys, five in number, were placed several yards apart, at right angles to the shore, immediately in the channel leading from Wright River, and visible only at low water.

They were connected by a spiral wire, the end of the wire entering an orifice in the upper ends of the buoys. They were also secured by wires to what they presumed to be weights at the bottom, but which further examination led them to believe were vessels containing explosive matter. An attempt was subsequently made to produce an explosion by pulling the wires, which failed. The wires were then cut, and the outer buoy was brought off in one of the expedition-boats. In consequence of the delicate nature of the exploding apparatus, and the result of the examination of the buoy brought on board, it was deemed more prudent to endeavor to sink the remaining buoys than attempt to remove them, so that the enemy should not have the satisfaction of feeling that a single life had been lost by the diabolical invention.

The buoys were sunk by firing rifle shots into them, one having exploded the night previous from some cause unknown, and shortly after a launch had passed over the spot where the buoys were placed having in tow a heavy lighter with guns. It further appears that the torpedo or infernal machine brought

on board the *Unadilla* was afterward set upon a bank and a rifle ball fired through it, when it exploded.

ARMS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Assistant Secretary Fox has received a letter from a friend in New-York, saying the statement of a Richmond paper that 15,000 stand of arms, which arrived at New-Orleans on the steamer *Victoria*, which recently ran the blockade to that port, is not true. A reliable passenger, who came out from New-Orleans to Havana on the *Victoria*, says that she was able to obtain there only 150 guns, and these were all the arms she took back on her return. The New-Orleans militia are not yet, therefore, supplied with arms.

THE GRADE OF LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

The bill recently unanimously reported from the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to reëstablish the grade of line officers of the navy, proposes important changes, one of which is to create nine Flag-officers or Admirals, to be selected not below the grade of commanders, who shall have experience, courage, skill and genius in preparing for, and in actual battle, and received the thanks of Congress as a preliminary to promotion, the leading principle being to select such officers irrespective of seniority. The other features of the bill offer encouragement to merit.

SECRETARY STANTON AND GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The following paragraph was, as heretofore stated, added to the official report of the first day's proceedings of the late Railroad Convention:

"Secretary STANTON paid a high compliment to the young and gallant friend at his side, Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN, in whom he had the utmost confidence, and the result of whose military schemes, gigantic and well-matured, were now exhibited to a rejoicing country."

The officers of the Convention, having been applied to in various quarters to say whether this language was used by Secretary STANTON, feel bound to state that such was not the case, and these words above quoted were added after the report had been furnished to the Agent of the Associated Press. This is signed by ERASTUS CORNING, President, and THOMAS KIMBER, Secretary.

As the article in question occasions much comment, especially among those unacquainted with the few and plain facts in the case, the Agent of the Associated Press repeats a former assertion, that the paragraph was added by himself to the official notice of the proceedings. It was based upon a statement of recollection of what was said on that occasion, without pretending to verbal accuracy, and further, that the information was not offered, but furnished on application. It now appears, from the only authentic denial obtainable, viz.: of the President and one of the Secretaries, that the impression made on the mind of the informant was erroneous.

GEN. M'CLELLAN APPLAUDED.

The joint session of the Senate and House, on Saturday, to hear WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address read, was exceedingly dignified and impressive. The entry of the Senators was marked by silent and respectful homage of on-looking thousands; and that interest was unabated when the members of the Cabinet and the venerable Judges of the Supreme Court entered and took their conspicuous seats. It was not, however, till Gen. McCLELLAN entered that the popular heart found expression in the most hearty clapping and cheering from the galleries.

THE CASE OF MISSOURI REPRESENTATIVES.

Very large meetings have been held in St. Joseph, Mo., of citizens and soldiers, in which resolutions have been passed declaring that Senator WILSON, and also Mr. NORTON, of the House, coming from that District, have failed in giving evidences of loyalty when the Union cause was under reproach in that State, and requesting that they be expelled from Congress. Maj. JOHN P. BRUCE, a respectable and honorable citizen of St. Joseph, has arrived in Washington bringing, as he says, evidences that Senator WILSON wrote the resolutions for a public meeting, last April, characterizing the "war against the South" as "inhuman and diabolical," the writing of which Senator WILSON denied when he lately applied and was sworn in as Senator. The case looks exceedingly strong against Senator WILSON, and I see not how he can explain it. Mr. NORTON, it is quite notorious, made a vicious secession speech in Southern Kentucky, last year, which should have excluded him forever from the seat he occupies.

WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

There have been nearly half a dozen different projects presented for building street railways in Washington, this Winter. At least three have been favorably reported on—one in the Senate and two in the House. It is alleged that they are the same in their main features, and that the struggle between them is only one of selfishness on the part of the applicants for the privilege, or favoritism on the part of members of Congress.

This, I am disposed to think, is a mistake. The majority of members are satisfied that such an improvement is a necessity for the comfort of all who visit the National Metropolis, and they will not permit a merely personal struggle to balk the public interests. From an examination of three bills already reported on, I am satisfied that the Government interests are best protected and promoted by the bill reported by WRIGHT of Pennsylvania, from the House Military Committee. This bill provides fully for the use of the proposed street railroads as a part of the Government machinery in transporting troops and munitions of war, without cost to the Government except the grant of the franchise to the Company to build the road. The other bills grant the franchise to the Companies, for their individual profit, only. It would seem the House Military bill should be passed without a dissenting voice.

Amusements.

A drama of powerful interest, called "The Macarthy; or, Peep o' Day," was produced at Miss LAURA KEENE'S Theatre on Saturday evening. It is a stage version of a celebrated novel—the same that has already supplied a London author with an eminently successful play called "Savourneen Deelish." In this instance Miss KEENE has arranged her materials with her own hands, and has certainly succeeded in crowding a great variety of incidents into a small space.

There is an atmosphere of assassination about the play which is not pleasant to a refined taste. From the opening scene to the final one there is danger of sudden death to some one or other of the characters. The two heroines of the piece are knocked on the head before the end of the second act, and casual blows aimed indiscriminately at men and women are common. The muscle of the piece is perhaps its local color—one has to get used to it.

The story is somewhat incoherent, but no one can fail to perceive in it a striking family resemblance to the "Colleen Bawn"—especially in the conditions of the two heroines. A political organization called the "Peep o' Day Boys," adds a new feature of interest to the common materials of the dramatist, and supplies the sanguinary trait which the audience follows with breathless excitement. Whatever æsthetical objections may be raised to the means used it cannot be denied that a very powerful play of the high-pressure school has been produced, and one which will undoubtedly thrill the public for many weeks to come. Its success was emphatic.

Miss KEENE made her reappearance in the part of *Mary Kelly*, and was received as so worthy an artist deserves to be. Her performance of a very embarrassing part—for in the first act she has to submit to a furious beating from a man, and in the second to have her brains knocked out with a shovel—was marked by great discretion, and displayed many admirable traits. She was excellently supported by Mrs. J. H. ALLEN and Mrs. EMMA WALLER, the latter a lady of such versatility that she sings excellently, acts admirably, and performs a gymnastic feat in the second act to perfection. The latter is the event of the evening. It comes about in this way. *Nelly Brady* (Mrs. WALLER) sees from a height that her daughter is being murdered in the Black Valley; the usual descent has been obstructed by the murderer; in her agony she seizes the topmost branches of a tree, and plunges into the abyss; the branches bend beneath her weight, and she is landed in safety. The leap is a severe one, even for a Zampillaerostat; when undertaken by a woman it seems doubly perilous. Can any one doubt that the curtain came down amid tumultuous applause?

Mr. WALLER is a little stilted and old-fashioned in his manner, but nevertheless was a good *Macarthy*. Mr. RAYMOND as the Celtic vampire called the *Babby*, was all that the most bloodthirsty could desire. Mr. STODDART as *Darby Kelly*, played extremely well, and Mr. MARLOWE, as *Capt. McNeary*, extremely ill. The minor parts were excellently represented, especially *Patsey Moore* by Miss Burke. We have seldom heard a piece on a first night that was so well studied, or witnessed a succession of scenic effects that was worked so easily, smoothly, and effectively.

The announcements at the theatres to-night are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre, the comedy of "Wild Oats;" at the Winter Garden, the benefit of CUBAS, and last appearance of Mr. CLARKE—three pieces, the "Rough Diamond," "Sudden Thoughts," "My Young Wife and Old Umbrella," and three dances by Mlle. CUBAS; at Niblo's Garden, the "Colleen Bawn;" at LAURA KEENE'S, "The Macarthy;" at BARNUM'S Museum, Commodore NUTT and the burlesque of "Ondina;" at Hope Chapel, the Whaling Voyage; at the Academy of Music, Prof. ADRIEN.

The Illuminations on Saturday Night.

The extent to which the upper part of the City was illuminated on Saturday night was scarcely known, at an early hour, to the thousands who live below Union-square; but by 9 o'clock P. M. the news had flown abroad, and Fifth avenue and the adjacent streets, as far up as Thirtieth-street, were, at that hour, densely thronged with delighted thousands. The Fifth avenue was the chief centre of attraction as much the greater number of its magnificent buildings were superbly lit. The New-York Club House, and Mr. BLANCARD'S residence, on opposite corners of Fifteenth-street, were the most admired. The whole front of the former was festooned with beautiful Chinese lanterns of the combined National colors. Some of these, swung in waving lines, swayed to and fro by the wind. The tall flag staff on the roof of the building was surmounted with a variegated fire-balloon, which seemed suspended in the air. Mr. BLANCARD'S residence was similarly adorned with equal brilliance, and along the whole avenue some two hundred buildings, including all the hotels and club-houses, were ablaze with light. One favorite ornament was the draping of the Stars and Stripes inside of the windows with the light shining through the silk from behind them. Others filled their casements with bouquets, bird cages, chequered red, white and blue panes, gilded mottoes and devices; and others, again, as the evening was deliciously mild, simply threw open their windows and revealed to the dazzled gaze of the outside concourse the splendid appointments of their princely mansions, their oil-paintings, fresco es and draperies glowing in the full blaze of gas chandeliers and reflectors. Such was the fairy scene for miles; and while the sidewalks swarmed with pedestrians of all ages and sexes, the street-way was occupied by a double row of elegant carriages moving in opposite lines, ascending and descending. We have not space to particularize the thoroughfares. Suffice it to say that the number of edifices, public and private, splendidly illuminated may be estimated at *four thousand*. Many persons declared that the Atlantic Cable display was eclipsed by this occasion.

Down town, the City Hall, with its 3,800 candles, glistened over the Park like a Koh-i-noor lost in the Municipal mud. Banners fluttered over its parapets, and the huge eye with which Time looks out at night, from the cupola, upon belated editors, twinkled with patriotic brightness over the gleaming inscriptions of revolutionary battles won. The TIMES Office thought the game was worth its 2,500 candles, too, and smiled beamingly on its neighbors, the *Tribune*, the Astor House, and BARNUM'S. Away below, down the bay and out upon the sea, glittered still other countless lights; but warmer, sweeter, brighter than all, each bosom of the people bore within it the star and the joy of patriotic hope, and millions of eyes reflected the radiance of that house inhabited by *him* to whose glory the day was consecrated—"a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." How pleasant to record the unanimous and genuine enthusiasm with which the teeming masses of our people paid homage to the memory of one whose glory was "not for a day, but for all time;" whose deeds in raising up our nation likewise exalted all mankind, and whose precepts, followed and obeyed, would make our brotherhood and Union coeval with the destinies of Man!

Arrival of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment.

Yesterday morning, six companies of the above regiment, Col. NEAL DOW, commanding, arrived in the steamer *Bay State*, and were at once embarked on board the *Fulton*, in order to proceed to Ship Island to join Gen. BUTLER'S Division. The regiment will not sail till the arrival of the Ninth Connecticut Regiment, which will join it, and leave for the same destination. The regiment was presented with a regimental standard, on board, by Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, who was deputed by the Sons of Maine for that purpose. The flag is regulation size, six feet by six feet four inches, deep blue, silk yellow fringe; the coats of arms of Maine and the United States are combined on the shield in the centre; on the right is a view of the city and harbor of Portland, painted from a sketch taken on the spot; on the left is a view of Saddle Rock Island Light, in Penobscot Bay, and one of the new gunboats across the bottom. In a scroll on the top are the words, in gold, "13th Regiment Maine Volunteers, Col. NEAL DOW." In the same style, above the star surmounting the coat of arms, is the motto of the regiment: "We strike for the Union and man's Birthright, Freedom." The other four companies of the regiment left in the *Mississippi* from Boston, and proceeded direct to Ship Island. Annexed is a roster of the officers:

Field—Colonel, NEAL DOW, Portland; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry Rust, Jr., Norway; Major, Frank S. Hesseltine, Bangor.

Staff—Adjutant, Frederic Speed, Gorham; Quartermaster, David S. Stinson, Lewiston; Surgeon, James M. Bates, Yarmouth; Assistant-Surgeon, Seth C. Gordon, Gorham; Chaplain, Henry C. More, Portland.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, Edward H. Wilson, Cumberland; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Wayne W. Blossom, Turner; Commissary-Sergeant, Geo. W. Dow, Portland; Hospital Steward, Simeon A. Evans, Fryeburgh.

Line Officers—Captains.—Co. A, Frederick A. Stevens, Bangor; Co. B, William B. Snell, Fairfield; Co. C, Alfred E. Buck, Lewiston; Co. D, Charles A. Bates, Norridgewock; Co. E, Isaac F. Quimby, Westbrook; Co. F, Charles R. March, Portland; Co. G, Joshua L. Sawyer, Portland; Co. H, Abernethy Grover, Albany; Co. I, Stillman C. Archer, Cherryfield; Co. K, William R. Swan, Paris.

First Lieutenants—Co. A, Wm. H. H. Walker, Hampden; Co. B, Edward P. Loring, Norridgewock; Co. C, Freeman W. Whiting, Newport; Co. D, Almon L. Varney, Brunswick; Co. E, Morrill P. Smith, Wilton; Co. F, Waldo A. Bossom, Turner; Co. G, Aaron Ring, Westbrook; Co. H, Augustine W. Clough, Portland; Co. I, Isaiah Randall, Portland; Co. K, Amos P. Goodwin, Biddeford.

Second Lieutenants—Co. A, George E. Moulton, Westbrook; Co. B, Joseph B. Corson, Canaan; Co. C, John P. Ham, Lewiston; Co. D, James H. Wetherall, Norridgewock; Co. E, William A. Brainard, Farmington; Co. F, John H. Sherburn, Portland; Co. G, William T. Smith, Augusta; Co. H, Enoch Foster, Jr., Newry; Co. I, William C. Cushing, Winterport; Co. K, Melville C. Linscott, Readfield.

The Jura Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The *Jura* sailed at 5:15 this afternoon.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Feb. 24—A. M.

The foreign trade of the past week at this port, shows a large improvement in both Exports and Imports. The latter are nearly equal to the same week last year, and about two millions ahead of the previous week. This gain is sensibly felt by the Customs Revenue, which, for the week, is over a million of dollars. The high duties upon the staple articles of General Foreign Merchandise begin to tell favorably upon the Customs. In all the month of January the sum realized was $3,351,000 on a gross entry of $12,457,000, equal to 26¾ ₩ cent., as against $2,059,000 received in January, 1861, on $19,565,000, equal to only 15½ ₩ cent. The clearances of Domestic Produce for the week reach nearly three millions. The Export of Specie is only $525,000 by the steamers on Saturday, while in consequence of Interest payments from the Sub-Treasury and receipts by express from the country, the Brokers are holding about $1,500,000 more than last Monday. The demand for money for Mercantile uses continues moderate, and the line of Ordinary Discounts at Bank is barely maintained. The Deposit line continues large, exclusive of the Treasury account, which has been wholly paid off. There is a fair inquiry for Money from the Stock Exchange, where a very active speculation is going on in nearly all descriptions of Stocks and Bonds. The rate is generally 6 ₩ cent., with exceptional negotiations as low as 5 ₩ cent., and as high as 7 ₩ cent. Further temporary deposits have been made with the Sub-Treasury in United States Notes, on an interest of 5 ₩ cent. per annum., and the whole movement in this way for the fortnight, is about three millions. The office has disbursed $1,500,000 in Gold on the 19th February interest on 7.30 ₩ cent Treasury Bonds. The rates of Exchange on London were at one time 1 ₩ cent lower than the previous week, but subsequently recovered ¼ ₩ cent. of this decline and left off 114@114¼ ₩ cent. for Bankers' on London. The price of Gold fell from 104⅛@⅛ as on Saturday week, to 103@103⅛ ₩ cent., and then recovered to 103½@103⅝, at which the last sales were made on Saturday morning.

The general confidence in financial and trade circles has been materially advanced by the brilliant successes of our army in the Southwest and the gratifying signs of returning reason and good sense among the people of Tennessee. The present week will probably be productive of further triumphs to the Federal cause, besides settling the Loan and Treasury Bill, which has been suspended between the two Houses of Congress on several amendments, which, though comparatively unimportant, were not reconciled on Friday, when both Houses adjourned at an early hour in deference to the bereavement in the President's family. The calculations may be premature in reference to the result of the War against the insurrection in the Southern States, but already we hear discussions of the early reopening of the Cotton trade and the freedom of the navigation of the Mississippi as far down as Memphis, if not to New-Orleans. The course of trade, in these events, will not be altogether one way. Should the States of Tennessee and Louisiana return to their allegiance, their wants in the way of Merchandise, both Foreign and Domestic, will be large and immediate, and to these will be added a pressing demand for Provisions from the Ohio and Upper Mississippi, by water, and from Illinois *viâ* the Illinois Central Road to Cairo. The tobacco trade from the Cumberland River, and the bordering counties of Southern Kentucky—for some time occupied by the rebel forces—has already been released, and the usual Spring receipts are likely to come forward, though nearly altogether by Northern routes, in place of going to New-Orleans. The Cotton to come from Memphis will also take the same direction to a larger proportion than customary.

The dispersion of the entire hostile force from the State of Missouri, no less than the victories of the National arms on the Cumberland and the Tennessee, has caused a sudden and extraordinary appreciation of the State securities of Missouri and Tennessee—12 ₩ cent. on the former, and 17½ ₩ cent. on the latter, in a few days. The speculation in both on our Stock Exchange has been active and spirited, and the orders to buy come from a large variety of outside dealers in sums of $2,000 to $20,000 each. There was no abatement in the demand at the close of the week, orders being executed early on Saturday on the Street at 62½ ₩ cent. for Tennessees, and 54¼ for Missouris. The movement extends to North Carolinas, which have gone up to 70@71 ₩ cent., and to Kentuckys, which have been sold as high as 90 ₩ cent. The last have at no time failed to pay their half-yearly interest promptly. The WAR Loan of Illinois has also advanced 5 per cent., and is now quoted 85@85½ ₩ cent. The speculation in Railway Shares and Bonds continues on an extensive scale, and near the close of the week a large number of speculative purchases of United States Funded Stocks were made at 90@90¾ per cent. for the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881. The demand for a few days was readily supplied by some of the Boston and New-York Banks, but as usual when the price improves decidedly, these holders, as well as private holders, are indisposed to part with a security which, in the event of peace, will be the favorite of the public as well as of the Stock Exchange.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $4,581,399, against $4,629,802 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,855,129, against $2,278,962 same week in February, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $525,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for seven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to Jan. 31 ult., amounted to $60,196,600
Add three weeks in Feb 12,046,393
Total entries since July 1 ..... $72,242,393
To same date last year 143,126,386
Decrease since July 1 ..... $70,883,993

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to Jan. 31, ulto $84,223,000
Add three weeks in Feb 6,975,984
Total clearances since July 1 ..... $91,198,984
Against same date last year 78,902,639
Increased Export this season $12,296 345

The same tables make the Export of Specie from July 1 to Jan. 31 ..... $3,634,000
Add three weeks in Feb 3,129,000
Total since July 1 ..... $6,763,000
Against same time, 1861 20,869,000
Decreased Specie Export $14,106,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	90@90¾
New-York Central	81⅞@84⅛
New-York and Erie	34⅛@35¼@34⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	58@59@58⅛
Rock Island	54⅛@55¼
Michigan Guaranteed	42¼@45⅛
Michigan Southern	22⅜@23⅛
Michigan Central	53@54⅛@54
Toledo	44¼@46@45⅞
Galena	68@68⅜
Illinois Central	59⅛@65¼
Panama	115@121¼
Pacific Mail	94¼@95¾@93@94
Missouris	44@54¼
Tennessees	48¼@62¾
Hudson River	38⅜@37
Harlem Preferred	30¾@30⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	16¾@17

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

	Feb. 15 to Feb. 21.	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cents	98	98
New-York Central 7 ₩ cents	105	106
Erie First Mortgage, 1868	106¼	106
Erie Seconds, 1879	103	104
Erie Thirds, 1883	93	93¼
Erie Fourths, 1880	85½	85
Erie Fifths, 1888	76	77
Buffalo and Erie Firsts	79	81
Hudson River Firsts	106¼	107¼
Michigan Central 8s, old	98½	100
Michigan Central 8s, Sinking Fund	100	102
Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund	86¼	88
Burlington and Quincy 8s	98	99
Illinois Centrals	92¾	93¼
Toledo and Wabash Seconds	45¼	48
Terre Haute Seconds	43¼	48
Hannibal and St. Joseph Firsts	35	40
Ditto Missouri 6s	49	67

The Stock dealings of the week have run from three to five millions per day at par value. The heaviest were on Friday, when the demand on nearly all departments of the list was the heaviest in amount for any single day since September, 1860, before the Presidential election. The additional advance, it will be noticed, is quite general from Saturday week, and in some instances unusually rapid. The Exchange Board resolved on Friday afternoon to hold no regular session on Saturday, 22d, but an informal meeting of the Brokers was held early in the forenoon, and a considerable amount of business done in Mr. WHEELOCK'S Room, corner of Exchange-place and William-street. The business opened with some signs of a concession from the best sales of Friday, but a very strong inquiry for United States Stocks and New-York Central and Tennessee 6 ₩ cents., caused the market to stiffen up, and at the close the figures, with few exceptions, were higher than on Friday. The first sales of Pacific Mail were at 93; the last 94: Missouris 53½ and then 54½; New-York Central 84 and finally 84½ sales, and more bid for at the price. The transfers of Pacific Mail reopen this morning, having been postponed over the holiday. The transfers of New-York Central reopen in due course this morning, when a considerable number of time contracts maturing since the closing on the 1st February, or made specifically for this day, will be settled. The difference between time and cash stock is not very marked, but the demand for the latter, after having advanced the price more than the February dividend, since the closing of the transfers, continues to increase, partly, perhaps, on the informal publication of the extraordinary earnings of the past four months, placed in round numbers at *three million six hundred thousand dollars*, but mainly, we apprehend, on the improved political feeling, and the prospect, in the event of peace, of large speculations in all substantial, dividend-paying Stocks, (of which this, unquestionably, is the favorite of the market,) through the Spring months. So far as the current earnings are concerned, the Erie line shares equally with the Central, both in the large increase of the gross sums taken from month to month since 1st October, and the more remunerative sorts of business which the pressure of traffic from the West, and the mutual good understanding of the managers, have enabled both Companies to establish.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES; MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ RUM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKYS, at my old prices.

Persons who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

FOR SALE.—The Church building heretofore occupied by the Church of the Redeemer and four lots of land, on the southerly side of Eighty-fifth-street, between Second and Third-avenues. Price $10,000. The building alone cost over $15,000. Apply WM. DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-street.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 41 | Sun sets.... 5 46 | Moon rises... 3 54
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 26 | Gov. Island. 5 15 | Hell Gate.... 6 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb 23

Arrived.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Stephen Crowell, Levensaler, Liverpool Jan. 12, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Feb. 20, lat. 40 25, lon. 68, passed a fore-and-aft schr., abandoned, with loss of bowsprit and cutwater, and mainsail badly torn; hull apparently in good condition, (probably Br. schr. Mira, lately in collision with ship Columbia.) The S. C. has had very heavy N. and N. W. gales most of the passage; lost and split sails.

Ship Kitty Simpson, Fox, Hatteras Inlet 5 ds., in ballast to L. H. Simpson & Son.

Bark Niagara, (Norw.,) Savensen, Leghorn Dec. 21, and St. Thomas Feb. 5, in ballast to Thos. Rigdney & Co.

Bark St. Mary's, (of Boston,) Pendleton, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and honey to master.

Bark Rosa, (Pruss.,) Minde, Newcastle, Eng., 65 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Margaret A. Horton, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Reynolds, Havana 10 ds., with copper ore to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. H. S. Lanfair, McClure, Key West 10 ds., in ballast to S. M. Fox & Bros. Has experienced very heavy gales from N. E. to N. W.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, York, Gloucester 10 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Nellie D., Studams, Philadelphia, with coal for Stamford.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 11 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Johnson, Deals Island, Md., 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Pierson, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. C. Parker, Parker, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds.

Schr. John G. Ferris, Wooster, Maryland 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Laura Frances, Hudson, Chincoteague 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, New-London 3 ds.

Schr. Maryland, Cathcart, Baltimore 12 ds., in ballast.

Schr. J. M. Lane, Boole, Providence 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Island City, Conklin, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Baker, Philadelphia, for Boston.

WIND—During the day, from eastward, and light; sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

From Quarantine—U. S. gunboats Westfield, Clifton, Jackson and Forbes.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NIAGARA.]

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 23, Yo-Yang, at Mauritius; Feb 5, Harbinger, at Cork; 6th, Janet, at Bristol; 7th, John Collier, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Jan. 2, Lillie, from Calcutta; Feb. 5, Edward, from Cadiz; 7th, Great Western, Hamilton, Grey, Constantine, and West Point, from Liverpool; 7th, B. Adams, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Jan. 2, Sarah Newman, and Art Union, from Calcutta; Feb. 6, Success, from Liverpool.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Mathilde, at Cardiff; Prince Albert, at Hamburg; Lucy Heywood, at Cadiz.

Coughs.

The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.
I. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for $2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for $2 50

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—White satin, kid and linen slips and gaiters for balls and parties. Balmorals and India-rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

HALL—LATHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. E. J. Stearns, of Maryland, and Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, NORMAN J. HALL, U. S. Army, to LOUISE, daughter of R. W. Latham.

CONDERT—McCREDY.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. George McCloskey, FREDERIC R. CONDERT to LIZZIE, daughter of D. A. McCredy.

JAGINTH—SIMPSON.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Feb. 20, by Rev. George W. Smiley, NATHANIEL C. JAGINTH, of Jersey City, to EMMA S., daughter of James Simpson, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HART.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 23, FLORENCE, youngest child of Henry J. and Julia Hart, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 39 West 28th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

WINANS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 23, CATHARINE LOUISE, infant daughter of Anthony W. and Margaret J. Winans.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, East 39th-st., first house west of 4th-av., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DOLAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, JOHN T. DOLAN, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 22 Varick-st., without further notice.

WALKER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 21, JOSEPHINE MATILDA, daughter of Geo. H. and Sarah A. Walker, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 90 1st-st.

ODELL.—In this City, at the residence of T. P. Littell, ELLEN M. ODELL, only daughter of Jasper S. Odell, deceased.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment, this day, (Monday,) 24th inst., by the 11 o'clock A. M. train, Hudson River Railroad. Funeral services at 1 o'clock, in the M. E. Church at that place.

PRICE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, IGHABOD PRICE, formerly a merchant of this City, aged 81 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin and Joseph M. Price, and sons-in-law, D. H. Davis and Isaac Goddington, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 King-st., on Third Day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

HARRIOT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 23, MINNIE FRANCES, youngest child of John A. and Frances L. Harriot.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at their residence, No. 197 East 19th-st.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, after a lingering illness, DAVID THOMAS, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin and Theodore, also the Veterans of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Andrew J. Odell, No. 31 7th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EVANS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, MARY B., wife of Edward M. Evans.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 24th inst., at 2 P. M., at her late residence, No. 71 West 11th-st., without further invitation.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, MARY, widow of the late Thomas T. Woodruff, in the 77th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 33 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 21, JENNET B. MARTIN, relict of the late James D. M. Martin.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 99 Willoughby-st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

HUMPHREYS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock, HENRY J. HUMPHREYS, only son of the late Thomas J. and Belinda Humphreys, aged 3 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, John Skippen, No. 112 Nassau-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SCHUYLER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, of croup, JOHN ARENT SCHUYLER, infant son of J. Rutson and Susannah H. Schuyler, aged 5 months.

BRIGGS.—In East Morrisania, at the residence of his son-in-law, John J. Crane, Rev. ISAAC BRIGGS, formerly of Massachusetts, in the 87th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Mott Haven. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt, to meet the train by Harlem Railroad, which leaves 26th-st. at 11¾ o'clock A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MILDERBURGHER.—In Scotch Plains, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 20, NANCY D. SNIFFEN, daughter of De Witt Milderburgher.

MERKER.—In Savannah, on Monday, Nov. 25, of yellow fever, Mr. UZAL MERKER, late of New-York, in the 26th year of his age.

WARD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, on board the steamship *Kangaroo*, on the voyage to Liverpool, EDWARD F. WARD, Esq., merchant of this City, son of the late Capt. Ward, H. B. M.'s Thirtieth Regiment, in the 42d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 89.—Feb. 22, 1862.
39, 30, 26, 4, 44, 66, 49, 72, 36, 57, 24, 9, 21.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 90.—Feb. 22, 1862.
56, 54, 48, 68, 24, 18, 50, 17, 28, 65, 57, 20.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 37.—Feb. 22, 1862.
45, 7, 31, 55, 71, 60, 12, 28, 49, 57, 41, 30, 56, 64, 2.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS H.—Feb. 22, 1862.
37, 49, 9, 22, 46, 75, 73, 17, 8, 59, 44, 16.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER OF LOUIS NAPOLEON IN TO-DAY'S LEDGER.—Outside of our country there is no other person whose opinion and disposition in regard to our Southern rebellion are so important, in our own estimation and that of the world, as Louis Napoleon's. So far as his declarations go, he seems to be inclined to let us alone, and that is all we ask of him. Not only have we his disavowal of any intention to intermeddle with our affairs, recently addressed to the French Chamber of Deputies, but to-day Mr. Bonner places before the readers of the LEDGER a copy of an autograph letter, which has not previously been published, written by Louis Napoleon to the Hon. Edward Everett, and which has been procured expressly for the LEDGER. This letter will be read with the deepest interest at the present time, and everybody will be gratified by the friendly feeling which it expresses. The LEDGER will be ready at 12 o'clock to-day, (Monday,) and for sale at all the book stores and news depôts.

FLAGS,
GILT BALLS, EAGLES,
POLES AND ORNAMENTS,
AT
HOJER & GRAHAM'S, NO. 97 DUANE-ST.

THE FIRST EDITION OF
UNDERCURRENTS
OUT OF PRINT.
A NEW EDITION
Will be ready on
SATURDAY,
G. P. PUTNAM,
No. 532 Broadway.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

A New-York Alderman on His Honor and on His Oath.

The Difference Between Tweedledum and Tweedledee in the Case of Alderman Brady---His Testimony Before a Legislative Committee.

It will be remembered that on the 13th of January, in the Board of Alderman of this City, the following proceedings took place:

The annual report of the City Inspector was received.

Alderman BOOLE moved that 5,000 copies be printed.

Alderman BRADY thought that 1,000 copies were enough. There was no use printing a large number to kill the Health bill in the Legislature. *They had killed it three years by hard dollars*, and that was where they beat the doctors. *He knew the Legislature could be bought. That was what they got the bills up for. He had been up to Albany last year and bought up the Legislature.*

A VOICE—How much did it cost?

Mr. BRADY—Well, Sir, I took up $6,000, and slept on it between two beds at the Delavan House. I had to come down to get $2,000 more. But they may pass whatever bills they like; we won't interfere with them.

Upon this, the State Assembly directed its Committee on Privileges and Elections to make inquiry into the truth of these charges; and on Tuesday last Hon. LEMUEL STETSON, on behalf of the Committee, reported to the House the following evidence of Alderman BRADY, as contained in the minutes of the Committee:

EVIDENCE OF ALDERMAN BRADY.

FEB. 5, 1862—7½ o'clock P. M.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Alderman *John H. Brady*, of the City of New-York, appeared, pursuant to subpœna, and the subsequent orders of the Committee, and testified as follows:

Q. 1.—What is your name, residence, occupation and age? A.—John H. Brady; No. 136 Amity-street, New-York; my occupation that of a stair builder; my age is forty years.

Q. 2.—Do you hold any municipal office in the City of New-York? and, if yea, what is it and how long? A.—I now hold the office of Alderman, and have held it for three years and over last past.

Q. 3.—If you formerly held any other municipal office, state what office, when, and for how long. A.—The office of Councilman, which I held for three years immediately prior to the one I hold at the present time.

Q. 4.—Did you visit Albany during the session of the Legislature in the year 1861? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. 5.—More than once? and if so, state how many times, and when? A.—I cannot remember exactly how many times; I think about three times; I cannot now recall the date of each visit.

Q. 6.—State as near as you can the time of each visit. A.—I cannot tell the times exactly—it was while the Legislature was in session. The entries in the books of the Delavan House will probably show the times.

Q. 7.—Was your first visit in the earlier part of the Session? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q. 8—Do you know that you were here at all during the Session of the last Legislature? A.—Yes, Sir, I was here.

Q. 9.—Had your visit anything to do with matters before the Legislature, or proposed to be brought before the Legislature? A.—I don't remember when the first visit was. I think not the first time.

Q. 10—Did you bring with you, on that occasion, any considerable sum of money to Albany? State, as near as you can, about how much. A.—I don't remember how much money I had with me on that occasion.

Q. 11.—State as near as you can? A.—I might have had $500 or $1,000; I cannot say positively.

Q. 12.—State the highest sum you believe you had at the time of that first visit? A.—I believe the highest sum I had at that time was $1,500; that is my best recollection.

Q. 13.—Was the money your own, or was it furnished you by any other or others? A.—The most of the money was my own, if not all—there might have been some sent up to friends stopping at Albany.

Q. 14.—Did you dispose of that fund, or any part of it, to the use of any person connected with the the Legislature? A.—No, Sir; nothing more than to a drink at the bar, a carriage-ride, a supper, or a bottle of wine, or something of that kind.

Q. 15.—Did you have the money, or any part of it, with you, with the intent to dispose of it, or any part of it, to the use of any person or persons connected with the Legislature? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 16.—Did you have any conversation with any member of the Legislature, or any person connected with the Legislature, in relation to any legislation or proposed legislation? If so, state fully, all the particulars. A.—I don't remember that I said anything to any one, on the first visit, about legislation.

Q. 17.—Do you remember who it was you treated, or to whom you gave a carriage ride, or a supper or a bottle of wine? Answer fully. A.—Senator WOODRUFF and I had a bottle of wine together; I can't remember all the names; Senator CONNOLLY and other gentlemen drank with me and I with them; it is impossible for me to remember all.

Q. 18.—Did you treat any one, or give any one a carriage ride, or a supper with a view to influence him in any matter of legislation or proposed legislation at the time of that first visit? A.—No, sir.

Q. 19.—Was the treating in the manner stated intended for anything more than mere personal civility? A.—That was all, sir.

Q. 20.—How much of the money which you had with you at the time of your first visit did you carry away with you from Albany? A.—I don't think I spent over $40 beside my hotel bill, which might have been $20; I don't think I spent over $100 in Albany; I carried the balance back to New-York.

Q. 21.—Did you bring up the money at the time of the first visit with the view of opposing or furthering any bill before the Legislature, or proposed to be brought before the Legislature? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 22.—About how long did you remain in Albany at the time of the first visit? A.—I can say positively, some two or three days, or a little longer.

Q. 23.—How soon did you make the second visit to Albany after the first? A.—I can't say; it might have been one or two weeks; I can't say positively.

Q. 24.—How long did you remain in Albany at the time of your second visit? A.—From two to four days, as near as I can remember.

Q. 25.—How soon after the second visit did you make the third visit to Albany, and how long did you then remain? A.—I should say from one to two weeks after, and I remained from two to four days.

Q. 26.—Were these three visits the only times you were at Albany during the last session of the Legislature? A.—I don't remember; I might have been more.

Q. 27.—Do you believe you were here at any other time or times during the last session of the Legislature? A.—I believe I might have been; that is the most I can say; I am not positive.

Q. 28.—State how much money you had with you at the time of the second visit to Albany to which you referred. A.—I think I had from $500 to $1,000.

Q. 29.—Not more than $1,000? A.—I should think not.

Q. 30.—State how much money you had with you at the time of your third visit, to which you have referred. A.—I believe I had in the neighborhood of $6,000 or over—from $5,000 to $7,000.

Q. 31.—State what sum or sums you brought with you to Albany during the session of the last Legislature, at any time or times other than these three visits spoken of. A.—I usually brought up about the same amount of money with me when I had it to bring. I usually brought what I had in my pocket.

Q. 32—You say that on the occasion of your third visit you brought with you from $5,000 to $7,000. For what purpose did you bring that money to Albany? A.—For no special purpose. I will further add, that I never brought money here for the purpose of influencing any member of the Legislature, or any officer thereof, or used any part of the money for any such purpose. I further add, that I took it all back to New-York except my ordinary expenses, such as my hotel bill, and what I would ordinarily spend outside.

Q. 33.—At what hotel in Albany did you stop during that third visit, and whilst you held in your possession the money—from $5,000 to $7,000? A.—At the Delevan House.

Q. 34.—How did you secure the money over night while you were thus at the Delavan House? A.—One night, the first or last, I don't remember which, I put it between the beds; at other times I had it in my pockets, I think.

Q. 35.—Did you on any other occasion, when you were at the Delevan House, during the last session of the Legislature, put money between the beds in your room? I did, Sir; that was my common practice both with my watch and my money.

Q. 36.—Did you at any time during the session of the last Legislature, or at any time before the session, bring any sum of money with you from New-York to Albany, for the purpose of influencing in any way any member of the Legislature, or any officer or servant of the legislature? Answer fully. A.—No, Sir.

Q. 37.—Have you not said that you did bring money to Albany for those or some of the purposes implied by the last question? A.—I object to answering that question on the ground 1. That it is not within the range of legitimate inquiry, because no answer that could be given could prove or disprove any fact under examination, and 2. That the question is so broadly stated as to infringe upon the eighth section of the amended charter of the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, which declares that no Alderman or Councilman shall be questioned in any other place for any speech or vote in either board.

Q. 38.—The Committee on Consultation unanimously require you to answer the question, No. 37, in the form put to you? A.—I state to the Committee that I claim my privilege as an Alderman of New-York, under the Charter, on that question, and decline therefore, to answer it.

Q. 39.—Are you not able to say that you never made any such imputation upon the integrity of the Legislature, in your place in the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York? A.—I decline to answer on the ground of my privilege as an Alderman of the City of New-York.

Q. 40.—What kind of money was the $5,000 to $7,000; state the denominations of the 'bills so far as you are able? A.—Some were $100's and some smaller.

Q. 41.—Did you not on some occasion during the last session of the Legislature bring with you to Albany a large amount of money in bank bills, principally in denominations of from $5 to $20? A.—I don't think I brought money in any such denominations to the amount of over $200.

Q. 42.—We repeat question No. 32; you have only answered negatively; answer now affirmatively; for what purpose did you bring the $5,000 to $7,000 with you from New-York? A.—For no special purpose; I had the money with me, and I carried it along with me as I usually do.

Q. 43.—Had you no intention to use it here in Albany, in any way, when you came from New-York? A.—No, Sir, only for my legitimate expenses, whatever they might be.

Q. 44.—Had you any intention when you left New-York to deposit it or part of it here in Albany after your arrival? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 45.—Had you no intention after your arrival here to deposit it or a part of it here in Albany? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 46.—Had you no intention before you left New-York for Albany, or after your arrival here in Albany, on the occasion of your third visit, to dispose of the $5,000 to $7,000, or part thereof, for the use or control of any person or persons here at Albany? A.—No, Sir—only my hotel bills, and such little indulgences as I might want to go into.

Q. 47.—Answer the last question as applied to any other money you had with you here at Albany, during the last Session of the Legislature, on any other occasion? A.—I give you the same answer as last above.

Q. 48.—Prior to your visits to Albany respectively, during the last Session of the Legislature, were not funds contributed by the Board of Aldermen of New-York City, or by Members of the Board, or by other persons, and placed in your hands, to be used here at Albany? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 49.—Do you say that you never had anything to do with the receipt of money in the City of New-York to be used here at Albany, near the Legislature, before or during the last session of the Legislature? A.—I do say so. I never received any money for any such purpose.

Q. 50.—Have you not endeavored to make the public believe that you attempted to corrupt the last Legislature by the improper use of money? A.—My answer will be this: I put myself on my privilege as one of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, and I decline to answer the question, *because it calls in review what I said there in that Board.*

Q. 51.—Can you say how long you had had the $5,000 to $7,000 before you came away from New-York to Albany on the occasion of that third visit? A.—I cannot, Sir.

Q. 52.—From whom did you receive the $5,000 or $7,000? State as far as you are able. A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q. 53.—Can't you remember as to a considerable portion of it? A.—I cannot, Sir.

Q. 54.—Not given.

Q. 55.—Are you in the habit, before and since that time, of carrying about your person sums of money so large as $5,000 to $7,000? A.—Not a regular habit. When I had money I generally carried it with me, but not always.

Q. 56.—Were you accustomed in the year 1860 to have about your person sums of money as large as $5,000 to $7,000? A.—I have had it, sir.

Q. 57.—Answer whether you were accustomed to have it that year? A.—I cannot say.

Q. 58.—Had you in the year 1860, or in the year 1861, a place of deposit for money in the City of New-York? A.—No, sir.

Q. 59.—Whose was that money, the $5,000 to $7,000. A.—It was mine, sir.

Q. 60.—Was all of that money yours, and none of it put in your hands by other person or persons, for particular use or uses? A.—It was all mine, except, perhaps, $100 to $200, but I can't remember as to that.

Q. 61.—What disposition did you make of that large fund of $5,000 to $7,000, when you got back to New-York, on the occasion of your third visit to Albany? A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q. 62.—Did you restore it, or any part of it, to any person or persons? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 63.—How do you know you did not? A.—I had it in my pocket, and spent it.

Q. 64.—Did you, subsequently to your third visit, send or cause to be sent to Albany any part of the $5,000 to $7,000? A.—No, Sir, neither before or after.

Q. 65.—Did you give to any person or persons any part of said $5,000 to $7,000 to be used to defeat the Health bill of 1861? A.—No Sir; not a cent.

Q. 66.—Did you receive the $5,000 to $7,000 from your regular business as stair-builder? A.—I do not remember.

Q. 67.—Do you know of any money having been raised in the City of New-York for the purpose of being used in and about the Legislature of 1861? If so, state fully. A.—I do not know; I never saw a dollar.

Q. 68.—Did you receive the $5,000 to $7,000 spoken of in one sum? A.—I don't think I did.

Q. 69.—How did you receive it, and where? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q. 70.—Are you in the habit of having as large sums as from $5,000 to $7,000, and not recollecting from whom you receive the same? A.—Not for a year after, unless some particular circumstance should call it to my recollection.

Q. 71.—Do you keep books of account, or cash account, or a bank book? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 72.—Do you keep any memoranda of moneys received by you or expended by you? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 73.—Do you know Simeon Myers, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. 74.—Do you know of his raising from the members of the Board of Aldermen, or from Inspector Delavan, or from any other person, the $5,000 to $7,000 spoken of, or any part of the same? A.—I never knew him to raise a cent.

Q. 75.—Did Mr. Myers give you any part of the $5,000 to $7,000? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 77.—Did you have any understanding or agreement with any person or persons that you were to go to Albany for the purpose of defeating or attempting to defeat the Health bill, or any other bill before the Legislature of 1861? A.—No, Sir. I came up on my own account.

Q. 78.—Who, if any one, accompanied you to Albany on your third visit? A.—I can't say that anyone did.

Q. 79.—Do you recollect of Mr. Myers being with you on that occasion? A.—I do not.

Q. 80—Do you claim it as a privilege of an Alderman of the City of New-York to charge in open session that you have attempted to corrupt the Legislature of the State of New-York, and then not answer here as to the truth of the charge? A.—I claim the privilege of not answering this question.

(Signed,) JOHN H. BRADY.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, March 3.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 335, 175, 105, 166, 351, 383, 384, 385, 386, 388, 390½, 158½, 224, 352, 353, 368, 396, 397, 398 399.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 128, 699, 1595, 2045, 1552, 1557, 1804, 1783, 435, 418, 1717, 1683, 1777, 1300, 8, 125, 301, 839, 868, 1505, 1145, 1982, 4010.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part 1.*—Adjourned for the term.

PERSONAL.

243, 143, 203,—3, 173, 43,—123, 243,—113, 203,—113, 203,—223, 173, 83, 193, 43,—123, 43,—23, 3, 13, 43,—33, 83, 23, 103,—63, 143, 33,—13, 113, 43, 183, 183,—243, 143, 203.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, BY an adult gentleman, permanently, a furnished bedroom, with fire, gas and board. Address N. A., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, with name, stating terms, which must be moderate.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY BE had, in a small private family, for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen wishing such accommodations; terms moderate. Apply at No. 129 East 23d-st.

TO LET.—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND story, with water, fixtures and gas, and use of bath, without board, at No. 322 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

TWO LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with comfortable board and lodging at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Upper floor, back room.

HOTELS.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 200 acres, situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good fruit, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS—Now undergoing repairs and a general renovation, Patten's Hotel, Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts. Application for rooms, &c., may now be made at the office of the Hotel.
JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, aptimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, or Grover & Baker's sewing machines; can make children's frocks to fit in the neatest manner; has got a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat, respectable Protestant servant girl in the City or country, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as seamstress; is an experienced domestic, obliging, intelligent, trustworthy and very highly recommended. Inquire for MARIA, at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy Protestant girl, with City and Brooklyn references, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; wages, $6 a month, City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COLORED young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; or would go as waitress only; the best of City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG, RESpectable German girl wants a situation in an American family to do chamberwork and sewing, and understands hair-dressing. The best reference can be given. Call at No. 44 Essex-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER. A Protestant young woman wishes to engage as above; is a good chambermaid and a very good laundress, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 417 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes to engage as above; is an excellent chambermaid, and can do all kinds of family sewing; is kind and obliging; can be well recommended. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; or would do first-class washing in any family; is willing and obliging. Also a young girl as nurse and chambermaid and sewing; has City references. Call for this week at No. 136 East 38th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Can give twelve years' City references. Call or address No. 50 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 323 3d-av., corner 25th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine ironing; private family preferred; best of City reference given. Call, or address, at No. 160 East 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable, neat and experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will go as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A colored young woman, lately from Baltimore, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; or can take a laundress' place; is neat and tidy. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.
JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook, a respectable and trustworthy woman, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; excellent reference can be had in this City. Can be seen at No. 320 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st.; ring the bell next the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED French cook a situation in a private family; understands French and Italian cooking to perfection; has the best of reference, and will not object to the country, can be seen at No. 234 4th-av., near 23d st. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 94 West 4th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastries, &c.; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 39 8th-st., between Bowery and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good reference given; no objections to go to the country. Call corner 7th-av. and 17th-st., in the butcher store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; best references. Call at No. 202 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook, baker of bread and pastry; can be well recommended; call at Ackermans', No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. 134 West 17th-st., corner 7th-av. Will go to the country.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation as cook; has the best of old country testimonials. Apply to C. BOOKHAM, at Bookham & Bedell's Agency, No. 309 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; best references. Call at No. 490 4th-av, between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 19.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist at the washing and ironing, in some respectable family. The advertiser can furnish the very best of City reference. Call for two days in the shoe-store, No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; understands baking and soups, &c.; is willing to assist in the washing if required; has the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety; can be seen at No. 193 7th-av., in the fancy store, till engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations together, one as cook and laundress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 West 19th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation as first-class cook by one who understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuits; also, understands soups, jellies, game, and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—A PROTESTANT young woman of respectability wants a situation as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; best City references. Call for two days at No. 24 East 30th-st., second floor.

AS COOKS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—We have now waiting for situations at our agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, a few very select and thoroughly capable servants, who we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend, been known to us for several years, as also been highly recommended by some of the first families in Brooklyn in whose service they have been (from one to five years) in the capacities of cooks, washer and ironers, laundresses, waiter girls, nurses and general housework servants. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Wanted, a situation by a smart, industrious girl, to do plain cooking or general housework; is a neat, economizing and obliging servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended; will try to please at moderate wages either in the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, pastry; or thorough laundress; does fluting and shirts in first-class families; wages $8 to $10; city or country. Call at 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable steady young woman, who is fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker, and a thorough laundress; has the best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week, as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference given. Call at No. 45 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle aged woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of references given as to character and capacity. Please call at No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., top floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent dressmaker; can cut and fit perfectly and do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference; wages $9 per month or $3 per week. Address A. C., Madison-square Post-office, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment, by a competent dressmaker, by the day or week. Can do all family sewing. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., for two days.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to engage as above. Is a good plain cook, baker of bread, biscuit, &c., and a good laundress. Has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 146 West 18th-st.-place, second floor.

A LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation, in a private family, as first-rate laundress and chambermaid; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City references can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GERman woman wishes a situation in an American family, as nurse; will take the entire charge of one or two children; is competent to teach them the German language; has the best references; will also do waiting and chamberwork. Call at No. 142 Elm-st., near Grand-st., Room No. 13.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is capable in the care of an invalid lady or child; will travel; wages $7 to $8. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a Protestant young woman a situation as nurse or chambermaid; understands French fluting, and does up muslins nicely; has the best city reference. Call at No. 311 West 17th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can embroider children's clothes in the neatest manner; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing and French fluting; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 81 6th-av., near 4th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has best of City references. Call at No. 296 East 9th-st., cor. Avenue A, for two days. No objection to the country.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and general family seamstress wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing. No objections to go as ladies' maid if required. City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable person, who is a good seamstress, as seamstress and to take care of children; has lived several years in her last place; City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., in the rear, or address K. D., Madison-square Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVing a machine, is desirous of obtaining employment; she can do all kinds of sewing quickly and neatly; would go out or take it to her home to do it. Unexceptionable reference given. Address M. E. H., Station E, New-York.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A GIRL, NOT HAVing any relations in the City is desirous to obtain a permanent situation as seamstress, and to do chamberwork, and to make herself useful in any way; is accustomed to make dresses, and shirts, and children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 35 King-st., rear house, near Macdougal-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a young English lady's maid in a very high family; is a first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and teaches children also. Call for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., near 9th-av. City reference.

A SWAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman, a situation as professed waitress, or would do chamberwork, and understands fine washing in the neatest manner. Is willing and obliging. Has undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A SWAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as waitress; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 200 7th-ave., in the fancy store, between 23d and 24th sts.

A REGULAR WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as regular waitress, or would have no objection to do chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; understands her work well; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 503 6th-av., near 30th-st., in the stationery and book store.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and baker of bread and biscuit, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 121 West 2 th-st.

WANTED—A HOME AND THE SMALLEST POSsible salary, by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributor, accountant, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York; or she might accept an extra responsible and laborious situation, at her former salary of $400. Address Miss LIVINGSTON, New-York, care of Box No. 110, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his references. Will be found willing and obliging. No objection to City or country. Best of City reference given. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed J. M., No. 30 Broadway, office of the Greenwood Cemetery, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has had much experience; is a good careful driver; will be found respectful and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference given from last employer; can be seen, if required. Address, by note or personally, B. M., No. 18 West 32d-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a native of England, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands the treatment and management of horses in general; has no objections to go to any part of the country; can give the best of City references. Address B. B., No. 134 8th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity, by a young man. Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at or address T. W. N., No. 232 3d-av., third floor, front.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as coachman; can be highly recommended from his present place. Address T. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEman can procure a first-class gardener, who understands the culture of the peach under glass; also the grape in hot and cold graperies, hot and greenhouse plants, also kitchards, fruit, flower and vegetables table gardens; the making and ornamenting of new places; having learned gardening in some of the finest places in England, and has had charge of some of the most beautiful seats in this country. His wife is a first-rate dairy woman, and can do anything that is expected of a gardener's wife. Both are active and industrious, with first-class references to substantiate this advertisement. Parties in want of such can address CHARLES, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman by a steady, sober, industrious married man, who is not afraid to work; is a good plain gardener, well disposed, willing and obliging; has had several years' experience in and around New-York; can produce good City and country reference; no objection to go in the country. Address D. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED by a married man, a situation where he can have a house; family small; understands farming, gardening, grooming, driving, milking and raising of poultry well; wages moderate, and good reference. Address P. K., Box No. 189 *Times* Office, for two days.

A FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—A strong and active man wishes to engage as above; understands farming thoroughly, and is a good manager of stock, &c.; has good reference. Call or address FARMER, No. 97 4th-av.

A GARDENER—AS GROOM, &c.—WANTed, situations by two sober and industrious single Protestant young men; one as gardener, who is competent to take charge of a place; the other understands the care and management of horses; also, understands farming in all its branches; is not afraid of work. Address THOS. MCAFFRY, Wyckoff-st., fourth house from Nevins-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A married man; has no family; he perfectly understands the management of green-houses and grapery; has the best of references as to capability, &c.; is not afraid of work. No one need apply unless those who want a good man, and willing to give good pay. Address F. Q., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a German gardener, single, who thoroughly understands the culture of graperies, green-house, flowers and vegetable gardening; has been five years in his last place; the best of reference will be given by addressing F. G., Gardener, at Thorburn's seed store, 15 John-st.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, without family, as regular gardener; can come well recommended. Any commands left for G. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to on and after Tuesday, 25th.

A GARDENER OR FARMER.—To parties desiring a gardener or farmer well recommended, can hear of such by addressing Lock Box No. 242 Post-office, Providence, Rhode-Island.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO SECURE A situation to take care of horses or to drive. Can procure the best of City references from his last employer. Call at or address No. 85 West 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.
JOHN GINTY.

A WAITER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN A situation as waiter in a private family; is a Protestant and understands his duties; has got good reference; call on BOOKHAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

A COLORED BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a smart intelligent colored boy, who can bring the best of City references from his last employers. Address Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

COACHMAN AND WAITER.—WANTED, two men—one as coachman, to go a short distance in the country; the other as waiter for a private family in the City; must have best of references. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a smart, tidy

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
Received on deposit at PAR.
COUPONS OF 7 3-10 PERCENT. TREASURY NOTES,
Due Feb. 19, CASHED OF COLLECTED, FREE OF CHARGE, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN
Purchased at the
Highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

60	Fireman's Insurance	$17	
30	Peter Cooper ins	20	
40	Metropolitan Gas Lt.	50	
60	Germania Life ins	50	
50	American Ex. Ins	100	
20	Imp. & Trad. Ins	100	
50	Col. Marine Ins	100	
20	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100	
50	Atlantic Bank	100	
95	Equitable Insurance	35	
$400	Mercantile Mutual Scrip of 1860.		
3,000	City of Wheeling 6 per cent. Bonds.		
30,000	Catawissa Railroad Chattel Mortgage Bonds.		

20	Excelsior Insurance	$50	
24	Commerce Insurance	100	
40	Hope Insurance	50	
100	Grand-st. & New R.	50	
40	North Western Ins.	50	
44	Exchange Fire Ins.	30	
50	W'msburgh Gas L. Co.	100	
60	Adriatic Insurance	25	
20	Bank of Commerce	100	

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer, real estate and stock broker.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds who are parties to the agreement for reorganization, are required, in compliance with the said agreement, to deposit their bonds with ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee, on the 2d day of February, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable—not later than the 1st of March—at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit to make such deposit will not be entitled to participate in the purchase.

The Receivers will at the same time and place pay on deposit of the bonds the coupons of the Terre Haute and Alton, due Feb. 1, and of the Belleville and Illinoistown, due March 1, proximo.

Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the coupons of August and September coupons, 1861, will be deferred.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman. &c.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division.) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon, when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP—WANTED by EUGENE THOMPSON & CO, No 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per cent. also on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a scrip dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, D. C. OAKLEY, Esq., at the Office of the Thousand in Exchange Company, in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } NOS 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. } No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons dissatisfied by law with the valuation of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decis on thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS, OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering the proposition of extending Church-st. to Battery-place. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.

CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee
F. A. BOOLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, WHITE & BENSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. E. WHITE is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

E. WHITE,
E. BENSON,
No. 113 Liberty st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY STORE.—THE STOCK and fixtures of the old-established stationery and blank-book store, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. A first-rate business location, and will be disposed of on fair terms if immediate application is made.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARies, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

BY WHITTEMORE & HAZELL—STORE, No. 158 Broadway.
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.
We will sell at auction, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
at 12 o'clock M. at the Phenix Yard, Brooklyn, (by order and under the direction of Messrs. E. H. Owen and Henry H. Elliott, United States Prize Commissioners,) the entire cargo of brig *Sarah Starr*, comprising:
1,358 barrels spirits turpentine.
131 barrels crude turpentine.
420 barrels resin.
298 lbs. bee-wax.
1 box hardware.
Terms cash.
N. B.—In consequence of Saturday being devoted to the celebration of the natal anniversary of the Father of our Country, and of the late Union victories, the above sale is hereby postponed to
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
at the same time and place.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
AT NO. 111 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVENUES.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
EDWARD SCHENCK will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above, all the handsome household furniture in said house, comprising rosewood parlor suites, rosewood melodeons, made by Needham & Carhart; etageres, centre tables, elegant clocks and mantel ornaments, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, extension dining tables, dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, sofas, chairs, china and glassware, cutlery, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, including parlor, library, reception and dining-room suites, of various styles and coverings; elegant etageres, armoir-a-glace, buffets, wardrobes, dressing tables, work tables, secretaries, music cabinets, library bookcases, card tables, lounges, chairs, toilet sets, tea and cologne sets, vases, mattresses, mirrors, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, BROCATEL PARLOR SUITES, MARBLE STATUARY, VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT WILL SELL THIS DAY, Monday, at 2 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is elegantly furnished, parlors entirely in rosewood; superb piano-forte, rich mantel and pier mirrors, marble busts of Shakespeare and Byron, with beautiful parlor ornaments; chamber furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, with the entire superb mattresses and bedding; dining furniture in oak; rich glassware, French china, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE United States *vs.* the brig *Sarah Starr* and cargo, captured as a prize.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States of the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause, on the 13th day of February, 1862, the undersigned Prize Commissioners will expose to sale at public auction, on the 22d day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Phenix Yard, in the City of Brooklyn, the cargo of the aforesaid brig, consisting of 1,358 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 131 barrels of crude turpentine, 420 barrels of resin, 298 pounds of beeswax, and a box of hardware, be the quantity thereof more or less. The terms of sale will be cash.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1862.
E. H. OWEN,
H. H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, the 24th of February instant, at the same hour and place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1862.
E. H. OWEN,
H. H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent:

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, sugar, tea, coffee bean, molasses, and 88,800 pounds good cheese, abolished from the navy rations.

CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, overshirts, undershirts, caps, shoes; also, a quantity of nankeen, sheeting, satine, blankets, &c.

SMALL STORES.—A quantity of tobacco, beeswax, clothes and shoe brushes, handkerchiefs, knives, combs, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 7 years old, 16 hands high, sound and kind in all harness, and a good worker, suitable for an expressman or cartman; also, an express wagon, built to order and but little used. The above will be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—AT AUCtion, THIS DAY, (Monday, Feb. 24,) at 12 o'clock at Merchants' Exchange, the three story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order, No. 22 West Washington Place; a most desirable neighborhood House 22 by 42; lot 99 feet. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, MONDAY, Feb. 24, at their Trade Salerooms Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., a choice and valuable selection of books in every department of literature. Sale to commence at 6½ o'clock P. M.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising desirable styles direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

FORECLOSURE SALE (SHERIFF'S.)—No. 27 West 48th-st., 25th February, 1862. Attention is called to the positive sale of the above house and lot, four stories, brown stone front, 21x56½x100 30 inches. Sale at Merchant's Exchange, 25th February, 1862, at 12 M. For terms, &c., apply to

J. F. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A YOUNG GIRL, NAMED ANGELA COROTTA, aged about 14, poorly dressed, light and plenty of hair, long chin, somewhat spotted with freckle. She was born in Italy, and speaks an imperfect English. She was selling songs at the New-Bowery, which place she left on Friday last, at about 2 o'clock, for her home, and was never more seen by her parents, whose researches, so far, have proved fruitless. Any one meeting with her would confer a great favor upon her broken-hearted mother, by addressing her at No. 164 Leonard-st.

LOST.—AN ITALIAN GIRL CALLED MADDALENA BALETTO, who has been in this country but eleven months, and speaks very little English. She is 12 years old; has dark brown hair, round features, dark complexion, black eyes, and poorly dressed. Lost some time on last Friday. Whoever knows of her whereabouts would console a poor mother by addressing her at No. 164 Leonard-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, (22D OF FEBRUARY,) near the Park, a WALLET, containing $20 in two bills, Treasury Notes, with change, one 50 cent and one 25-cent piece, and other small bits and papers, worthless to anyone but myself. $5 reward will be given to the finder. EPHRAIM DAVIS, No. 97 Monroe-st., New-York.

BADGE LOST.—BADGE NO. 12, PROTECTOR Engine No. 22; the finder will return it to the engine-house, corner of Chambers and Centre sts., and receive the thanks of the owner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER HORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persins having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.

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PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
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Details of Operations Against Savannah.

THE RIVER BLOCKADED.

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THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

My narrative of military events in this part of the country has already informed you of the movements of troops toward both sides of the Savannah River, and of the singular action on the 29th ult.' when two National fleets attacked a rebel squadron of gunboats, the National vessels being in Wilmington Narrows on one side, and in the chain of creeks which lie to the left of the Savannah, on the other; and the rebels between. Nothing was decided by that engagement. Our forces did not enter the Savannah, and the rebel steamers continued to ply daily and actively between Fort Pulaski and the City of Savannah, doubtless provisioning the fort. The troops on the left of the river were at Daufuskie Island, some three or four miles away, and consisted of the Forty-eighth New-York, Col. PERRY, two companies of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment, Capt. SEARS, and two companies of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. GOULD, all under command of Gen. VIELE. This force was to remain to take advantage of any movement that might be made by the fleet, and other regiments held themselves in readiness to advance. But numerous difficulties interfered with naval action. Access to the Savannah by the way of Wilmington Narrows was decided to be impracticable, by reason of the obstructions placed in that channel by the rebels; and Capt. DAVIS, who had been in command of the gunboats there, returned to Hilton Head.

Capt. JOHN RODGERS, of the *Flag*, remained, however, in command of those in and near Wall's Cut. His force, indeed, was increased, and at one time included the *Ottawa*, Capt. STEVENS; the *Seneca*, Capt. AMMEN; the *Pembina*, Capt. BANKHEAD; the *Unadilla*, Capt. COLLINS; the *Hale* and the *Western World*. Besides these there were the armed ferry-boat *Mayflower* and the schooner *Keating*, which carried ordnance stores for the troops. These stores were not inconsiderable, for it had been planned to erect batteries on such points in the Savannah River as might be determined, after the gunboats should have entered—the object of course being to interrupt all communication between Savannah and Fort Pulaski. Indeed, had our naval force been able to enter the river when the advance movement was first undertaken, some three weeks ago, there seems every probability that even more important results than the turning of Pulaski might have been accomplished. The rebels, from their own accounts, supposed that an attack on Savannah was imminent, and with their usual prudence and sagacity, were contemplating the possibilities of defeat. It is by no means certain that a bold and rapid push might not have secured us at that time the possession of Savannah. But this was not to be.

The difficulties that lay in the way of the navy were not inconsiderable. The creeks and rivers through which the gunboats would have been obliged to pass were so shallow that, to the experienced officer in command, there seemed great danger of running his vessels aground, especially in places where they would be exposed to a fire from Fort Pulaski. There are two entrances into the Savannah above its mouth and on the left side, by which Capt. RODGERS might possibly have found his way. One is the Wright River, which empties into the Savannah about two miles from Fort Pulaski; and the other the Mud River, four miles further up. Between these two rivers lies Jones' Island. A rifled gun is so placed on Fort Pulaski as to bear directly on the point where the junction of the Wright and the Savannah occurs, and had a gunboat chanced to get aground at just this spot, she would probably have been knocked to pieces without being able to do much damage with the most powerful part of her deck armament, an 11-inch columbiad. Besides this, there were suspicions and reports of fire rafts being moved up the river ready to float down on our vessels; there were torpedoes found by reconnoitering boats sunk at various points along the shores, and there was a great ignorance of the channel of the river. Notwithstanding all this, many thought that Capt. RODGERS might have entered the Savannah; he thought otherwise. He sent his boats to sound both the Wright and the Savannah, and the boats were fired at from Pulaski, but received no damage; and he sent other boats to sound the Mud River. The result of these latter soundings was a determination, on the part of the naval and military force, that a battery should be erected on that point of Jones' Island equally distant from the Mud and the Wright, which is known as Venus Point; the guns were to be towed in flats, and under cover of the gunboats, through the Mud River around into the Savannah. This was attempted on the night of the 7th of February. The flats were tugged along, with infinite difficulty, from their position at Daufiskie Island, and the gunboats preceded them in the advance into the Mud River. But the weather was inauspicious; the night was dark and stormy; the winds were high, and it became impossible to manage flats with such immense weights aboard as the guns and carriages of a heavy battery. One of the flats became entangled in the wheels of the *Mayflower*, which was towing her; the ropes of two others also were intricately confused, and only by the most rapid action on the part of an officer, were prevented from overturning the craft, cannon, crew and all; and finally the attempt was for that night abandoned. The gunboats, meanwhile, had been equally unfortunate in Mud Creek, the *Unadilla* getting completely aground, and others only escaping by taking warning from her example. The *Unadilla* remained aground for several days, and all idea of the gunboats being able to make their way through the Mud River was relinquished.

Gen. SHERMAN then issued orders for the battery to be constructed, even if no assistance could be rendered by the navy, and Gen. VIELE proceeded to obey these orders. It was determined to convey the guns for the distance of a mile over the swampy ground of which Jones' Island is exclusively composed. No worse land for such a performance could, by any possibility, be found. All of these islands consist of low marshes, which, at high tide are nearly altogether under water. The mud is soft and slimy, and it is out of the question for a man to walk across one of them without sinking to his middle in the mire. That the rebels considered it impossible to erect a battery on such a soil is manifest, as they made no attempt to cover the ground; even the engineers who constructed Fort Pulaski, evidently left such a possibility out of the question in their elaborate calculations. Yet, over this soil, guns were to be dragged for a mile, and on this marsh a fort erected. Capt. GILMORE, Chief of Engineers on Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, had charge of the construction of the work, and was assisted by Lieut. P. H. O'ROURKE, also of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff. These officers surveyed the ground for the battery and the road leading to it. The construction of the magazine was also committed to Lieut. O'ROURKE. The volunteer engineer troops were under command of Capt. SEARS. The difficulty of erecting the battery in such a marshy soil as that on Venus Point was, of course, great, but yet not comparable with that attending the dragging of guns across the island. The mud, so fast as it was piled up for batteries, slipped and sank away, but the platforms were laid and ready for the guns; no parapet, however, was up, and no dike to keep out the water of a rising tide; these appendages were afterwards attached. The guns were again towed down from Daufuskie Island, and brought to the point on Mud River, where the landing was to be made. Here a wharf was established of sand-bags, and the guns rolled off on their carriages, and along planks laid across the sand-bags. Tramways were laid along the marsh, constructed of planks twenty feet long, laid in parallel lines; two sets of these parallels were used for each gun, and as fast as pieces were dragged over one set, it was taken up and placed still further in advance. Holes were drilled in the planks and ropes looped through the holes, so that the planks might be more easily dragged by the troops. Lieut. J. H. WILSON, of the Topographical Engineers; Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance, and Major BEARD, of the Forty-eighth New-York, superintended the removal of the guns. On the first night the pieces were got into the island a distance of about 200 yards. The ammunition also was also got ashore. Next night the work proceeded, and the guns were dragged the remainder of the route. The men were all of the Forty-eighth New-York; their labors were remarkable; every step they took they sank in the mire, and if by any chance the wheel of a gun-carriage slipped off the tramway, there was imminent danger of the whole piece overturning. No such accident, however, occurred; the great guns were got along, and before morning all in position, although of course greatly exposed to shelling from a rebel gunboat that might chance to come that way. The condition of the troops, however, was miserable. Most of them had been doctored with quinine before starting, as a preventive against the fevers they were liable to take, working all night in this pestilent swamp; many of them lay down flat in the marshes; many more fell in the slimy mud which allowed no one to gain a certain foothold; others slipped into holes filled with water; others were torn and scratched by the rough grass and reeds. A more forlorn and miserable company it would be hard to discover. They had, however, the satisfaction of knowing that they were constructing the first national battery on the Savannah River during the present war, and in the morning the national flag was waving again over national territory, from which it had been excluded for more than a year.

Before the day was over, a rebel gunboat came down the Savannah to reconnoitre, and doubtless was amazed to find a fort bristling on this impracticable spot. Shortly afterward a gunboat ran past the batteries; fire was opened on her, but the gunners had not yet got the range of their pieces, and were unable to do any damage, so the steamer ran through to Fort Pulaski. On the 15th she attempted to return. Four other steamers came down at the same time from Savannah to cover her passage, and all five opened on the fort; the fire was promptly returned, two National gunboats in Mud Creek assisting. These, however, were a mile or more in the rear of the battery—indeed, quite behind the Sandbag Wharf, so that Fort Vulcan was obliged to act principally as its own defender. It was quite equal to the emergency; its shots were aimed with great accuracy, and did serious damage to the rebel flag-ship, which was finally towed back by one of her comrades to Savannah, the steamer from Pulaski returning to Cockspur Island. The engagement lasted an hour or more, during which the firing was heavy and continuous. A violent thunder-storm occurred simultaneously, and the roar of the cannonading was often confounded with that of heaven's artillery. The rebel gunboats stood off about 1,200 or 1,300 yards only, and threw shell very cleverly; one burst over the heads of the gunners in the fort, and others fell on Jones' Island, in the rear of the battery. The attack, however, was changed into a repulse, and the fact that the Savannah River is blockaded was completely established.

That night large working parties were sent out again to complete the works. The storm continued and the miseries of the troops must have been greater than ever. They were occupied in filling up dykes to keep out the water, and in erecting parapets to protect the works from the enemy. During the night the spring tides arose, and nearly submerged the battery. The whole island, up to the platforms, was under water, and the greatest apprehensions existed lest the battery should be completely destroyed. Fortunately, however, no such disaster occurred, but the health of the troops suffered greatly; officers and men were alike exhausted from such unusual exercise and fatigue, and two hundred of the Forty-eighth New-York were placed on the sick list. A reinforcement of five hundred men from the Eighth New-York was at once ordered from Hilton Head, and every means taken to secure the further and successful prosecution of the work so fortunately begun.

The rebel gunboat which had unsuccessfully attempted to run the batteries a second time, was seen on the morning of the 10th entering Lazaretto Creek—a passage leading under the walls of Fort Pulaski into Wilmington Narrows, and it is thought along up into the Savannah, near Fort Jackson. Whether she succeeded in getting back to the city by this means is uncertain, but there are several means of preventing a repetition of such a feat.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

The dull monotony of this place was recently relieved by another flag of truce, borne by Dr. KEMBLE, who had, in his former interviews with the rebels, shown himself a man of rare sagacity and discretion, in properly discharging the duties of so delicate and difficult a mission. The Doctor had deported himself with such ability and high-toned courtesy on two similar occasions, that he had gained the cordial good will of the rebel emissaries, and Gen. STEVENS wisely selected him to bear the flag, thereby evincing his thorough knowledge of the character of the officers under his command. It will be remembered that Dr. KEMBLE carried Gen. SHERMAN'S proclamation to the mainland, a day or two after our first landing at Hilton Head, and subsequently he went to effect a change of bodies of those killed in the brilliant little affair on New-Year's Day. At first the rebel officers were surly, uncommunicative, and defiant. Then the Doctor's *suaviter in modo* broke through the ice of their reception, and they commenced the "bluff game" with him, but they were foiled in this also, as he "came back better" at them every time, and showed his superiority in the *fortiter in re*. Finally, the Doctor's address and good breeding melted them completely; and the *entente cordiale* being firmly established, there was a keen encounter of wits and intellect to see who could pick up the most intelligence from the other. They tried their utmost skill in "pumping" the Doctor, but it was like

> "Dropping buckets into empty wells,
> And growing old by drawing nothing up."

The Doctor's capacity for extracting information was far more successful, as Gen. STEVENS could testify, were he in the habit of disclosing his military secrets, which, I am happy to say, he is not. The subjoined correspondence explains the object of the last flag of truce, and the reception which it met:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, E. C.,
BEAUFORT, S. C., Feb. 8, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. D. S. Donelson, Commanding Confederate Forces on Port Royal Main, S. C.:

SIR: I send my Brigade Surgeon, Dr. GEORGE S. KEMBLE, and one of my Aid-de-Camps, Lieut. BENJ. R. LYONS, with a flag of truce, to deliver certain letters, all of which I have examined, and in none of which do I find anything that seems to be exceptionable. I beg to call your earnest and most favorable consideration to the letter of MR. WM. J. FULLER, of New-York, now at Beaufort, and who will accompany Dr. KEMBLE and Lieut. LYONS to the Ferry, but who will not cross without your permission. You can readily appreciate his desire and that of his wife to see their young child, and I feel assured that you will do everything to promote his views consistent with your sense of duty. Should you deem it consistent, either personally or through a staff officer, and in the presence of the bearers of this flag of truce, to grant him an interview, in order to his making arrangements for bringing his child to him, I shall esteem it not only an act of kindness to a most worthy gentleman, but to myself and my command.

The clothing which you caused to be sent to the prisoners I have had in my possession, and the accompanying letters I caused to be promptly delivered, and I know it was a source of great comfort and satisfaction to them. Be assured, it will be a pleasure for me to do all offices of kindness and good will to them, not doubting it will be duly reciprocated, should the fortune of war place any of my command in your hands.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient,
ISAAC J. STEVENS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

I send copies of Mr. FULLER'S letters.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Feb. 8, 1862.

To the Commanding General of the Confederate forces:

GENERAL: Gen. STEVENS, commanding this post, has kindly granted me permission to use a flag of truce (borne by Dr. KEMBLE and myself) for the purpose of seeing my child, a little girl three years old, now with her grandparents in Charleston. The inclosed letter explains my wishes, and suggests a method by which I may, with your permission, be able to accomplish my object. If a more feasible plan should occur to you, of course I will adopt it. I need hardly assure you that your compliance with my request will place me under great personal obligations, and will gladden the heart of a mother who was born and bred in Charleston, and who still clings to her early home with the fondest affection. I will cheerfully defray the expense of a special messenger to Charleston to communicate with Mr. OAKES. I am a New-York lawyer, and have never acted in any military capacity. Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,
W. J. A. FULLER.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Feb. 8, 1862.

E. B. Oakes, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have just come out here as an escort for CHARLIE'S wife, and intend to return to New-York in the first steamer. I promised LIZZIE to try and see little JOSIE, and to bring her home, if her grandmother or SUSIE would accompany her. I will do what the Commanding General of the Confederate forces will permit in the premises—either go to Charleston myself, or see you escorted hither and back under a flag of truce, with your wife, SUSIE and JOSIE, either one or all, or I will meet you, or either of you, at such point as may be designated by your military authorities. LIZZIE and the children are all well. I accompany this letter to Port Royal Ferry, under a flag of truce, where I shall await your answer, which, I hope, will be as speedy as circumstances will warrant. Very truly yours,

W. J. A. FULLER.

There were some half dozen or more other letters to prisoners, which were left on the main by Dr. KEMBLE, but which were all returned the next day, as will appear in the sequel, Gen. DONELSON retaining only those written to himself by Mr. FULLER and Gen. STEVENS.

The party went to the ferry—at the end of the causeway where our last pickets are stationed—in a two-horse carriage, captured from the "seceshers," and their arrival was the cause of unusual commotion among the enemy's pickets on the opposite causeway, a hundred yards or so distant, and in and about their fortifications, which are within easy rifle range of this side of the ferry. The bearers of the flag were set across by our own pickets, who hold all the boats in the vicinity, having a few nights before quietly swam across and taken every one of them, running the gauntlet of the rebel pickets, and the far greater danger from sharks, which infest these waters in large numbers. The bearers of the flag marched up the causeway to the entrance of the fort, without being challenged by the rebel pickets, as should have been done by them, when they halted, and Dr. KEMBLE said:

"Will you respect our flag?"

"Certainly—come along!" was the answer.

The Doctor was recognized and greeted with a friendly cordiality, his letters taken from him and sent by an officer to the Commanding General, whose headquarters were at "Garnet's Corners" about five miles distant. The bearers of the flag were not blindfolded, but were asked to walk some distance inland, accompanied by two officers. A rain-storm coming on, the Doctor claimed shelter as well as protection, which was freely accorded. All hands entered an old house, and beguiled a couple of hours with social chat, in the course of which some important facts leaked out. For example: many of the soldiers, for three months previous, had slept on the bare ground, without tents or blankets, and, to use their own expression, "the thing was about played out with them, and at the expiration of their twelve months' term of enlistment, they were going home to attend to their own business." There is not much doubt that the "poor whites," as a general thing, are forced into the rank and file, and the rich men's sons furnish all the officers. The rebels told the Doctor they did not mind the infantry so much, but they did not like our cooking-stoves that broke to pieces as they fell. Seeing the look of curious inquiry as to what was meant, they added, pointing to a fragment of one of our gun-boat shells, "There is one of the plates dropped from your infernal cooking-stoves." Then they commenced bantering the Doctor about his new clothes. He was superbly dressed in an elegant uniform, while they were clad in **homespun coats and and Kentucky-jean pants, with few of the trappings of war to distinguish them from ordinary country farmers, whom they much resemble in appearance.**

Upon comparing notes, they ascertained that the Doctor's good clothes cost far less than their homely garments, from which they made a deduction not very flattering to the prospects of the Southern Confederacy. Incidentally, the fact was mentioned that our Paymasters were disbursing $750,000 to the "invaders of their sacred soil," a statement that led to a general conversation on pay and rations. They were informed that our common soldiers were very provident and thrifty, having sent home more than half of their pay. "Yes" said the Doctor, "a private from our place handed me a purse of money this morning to send home for him. I haven't counted it yet. By the way, Lieut. LYONS, I wish you would witness the amount." He poured the contents of a small purse into his hand and counted out, before their astonished eyes, just $100 in "Benton mint drops"—shining yellow boys—eagles, double eagles, half and quarter eagles—freshly coined, with the "bird of freedom" staring them full in the face. The secheshers looked upon the National currency with saddened, and yet with gladdened eyes. Their longing and wistful gaze was eloquent with regretful feeling. It expressed more than whole volumes of argument. It told them that the action of their war had not come up to the high sounding promises of their leaders' manifestoes, and that brown paper shinplasters were a poor substitute for the hard currency paradise which was assured to them when they commenced this suicidal and unnatural rebellion. It showed them that Cotton was no longer king, but was dethroned forever, without a single subject left in any quarter of the globe. At last, one of them gave voice to his meditations thus:

"I say, Doctor, *couldn't* you possibly let us have one of them yellow fellers? I'll give you a ten dollar note for one." He pulled a small roll of greasy-looking paper from his pocket, and handed the Doctor an X on some Charleston or Savannah bank, and was very anxious to effect an exchange. The Doctor told them he didn't like their currency, but would buy one of their twenty-five or fifty cent currency checks, but was informed that none were to be had, as the banks had stopped issuing them. Then the conversation took a turn about liquor. One of the rebels said, "Well, Doctor, I suppose you have a plenty of brandy in Beaufort now?" "Oh, yes," was the reply "it is pretty high, though—three or four dollars a gallon." One of their number groaned audibly, and interjected this remark, "My God! it is twenty dollars here, and watered at that." "How is it about whisky?" asked another. "Plenty of that," said the Doctor, "and cheap, too." "Yes," broke in Lieut. LYONS, "as whisky is served out to the men with their daily rations, they don't care much for it, and it is dog cheap." "We don't see the cheap here," was the reply; "the last I bought cost three dollars a pint." "Well, gentlemen," said the Doctor, "perhaps you would like to take a pull from my flask?" whereupon he drew forth a pocket-pistol, well charged with hospital stores, and said, "Under our present circumstances, I suppose courtesy requires that I should drink first." Suiting the action to the word, he took a small horn and passed the bottle—which, strange to say, they declined, although they snuffed up with huge satisfaction the alcoholic fragrance that filled the air about their olfactories. When the Doctor went with the first flag of truce, he offered them a drink, which they refused. Hence he took no liquor with him on his second trip, when he was offered ten pounds of tobacco for a drink of whisky. The Doctor was not asked to dine, although it must have been evident to them that he had eaten nothing for many hours. The fact was disclosed, however, that the rebels had but two meals a day. While this conversation was going on, rebel cavalry were galloping about in every direction, often coming so close to the shore that our pickets, by the aid of a glass, could plainly see their eyes. Porpoises disported lazily at the Ferry, where the scene was animated by the passing and repassing of an increased number of rebel pickets with any quantities of wild ducks, curlew, &c., floating with the tide, all making bustling life of what was but recently almost an unbroken solitude.

Towards night the messengers returned with word from the Adjutant-General that Gen. DONELSON was away from home on special business, but that the letters would be given to him that night, and an answer returned at the ferry in the morning. The Adjutant further assured the messengers that there would probably be no doubt that Mr. FULLER'S wishes would be acceded to very willingly. The next morning the same party returned to the ferry—ten miles from Beaufort, by the way—with Maj. HEWITT, Paymaster, added to their number. He was not in any manner connected with the flag of truce, having gone by the merest accident, upon the invitation of Mr. FULLER, who had heard him, the night before, express a wish to ride over the shell road, and had consequently invited him to take a spare seat in the carriage. I mention this circumstance because an unfortunate *rencontre* occurred between Maj. HEWITT and the bearer of the rebel flag, Maj. MARTIN, and because no one is responsible for the unpleasant meeting which took place between them, dashing the agreeable interview that would otherwise have taken place. Upon arriving at the ferry, the white flag was found flying on the opposite shore. Dr. KEMBLE crossed alone, where he was told that a general order had recently been issued by the Confederate War Department, positively prohibiting all intercourse not of an official character, except between prisoners on either side. They expressed their regrets in courteous terms and with evident feeling, handed back the letters received the preceding day, except the two before noted, and were about to make their adieus, when the Doctor bethought himself that he had committed a military error by not receiving his answer to the flag within our own lines. He explained his mistake, and requested them to take back the letters which he held in his hand, and to wait until he had returned within his own lines, when he would send the boat back for them, and thus the letters could be delivered *en regle*. They laughed, and said they could easily make it right with their Commanding General, who would readily pardon their mistake. But the Doctor was persistent in pressing his point, and said that he could not "make it right" with *his* Commanding General, as Gen. STEVENS was a most rigid disciplinarian, and would hold him to a strict accountability for a proper discharge of his duty. He finally clinched the argument by adding that Mr. FULLER and one of our Paymasters were on the other side, with a good lunch, which it was designed they should all take together, and wash down with a few bottles of champagne, etc. This last *argumentum ad hominem* was too much for empty stomachs, and they assented very cordially to the proposed arrangement. The Doctor was very formal about it, handing back the letters, and coming across alone, before he returned the boat for the rebel officers to cross. When they landed, they were met at the beach by the Doctor, Mr. FULLER and Major HEWITT. The usual introduction, with the customary greetings and hand-shakings, were all got along with very pleasantly, until Maj. MARTIN looked Maj. HEWITT in the face, when both became most visibly affected, and each equally surprised. Maj. MARTIN was the first to speak—

"Good Heavens! Judge, *you* here?"

"Yes," replied Maj. HEWITT, "I am here paying off the troops." In an instant Maj. MARTIN'S cheerful and cordial manner was changed, and the whole party felt as if chilled by a blast from the North Pole, so haughty and frigid was his deportment. Maj. HEWITT said, "We last met in Memphis, last August." Major MARTIN made no reply to him, but turning sharply and suddenly to the Doctor and Mr. FULLER, said: "Gentlemen, my mission here is ended! Major BOTTS, we will return instantly, if you please." They resisted all importunities to remain and take a friendly glass, or to hear explanations that this *contretemps* with Major HEWITT was purely accidental, but hurried into the boat and returned to their own side. Major MARTIN is evidently a high-toned and chivalric gentleman, with fine feelings and generous impulses, whose whole heart and soul shone in his face. If the South has an honest and earnest adherent, he is certainly one. When confronting Major HEWITT, he stood proudly erect—a fine-looking man—his eye flashing fire, and his whole frame convulsed with emotion. Major HEWITT was also moved by deep feeling. As the boat left the shore both the rebel Majors waved a courteous adieu of the hand, which was as courteously returned, when Major MARTIN spoke, with a voice tremulous with feeling, and said, "Excuse my first impulses, Major!" and so they parted. What was meant by this last expression I do not exactly know, nor can I fathom the cause of the unusual perturbation on both sides. Major HEWITT says that nothing underlies the surface, but it arose from the chagrin of Major MARTIN that his humiliation in being driven from Port Royal should be witnessed by his old friend in Texas. This can hardly account, to my satisfaction, for such an ebullition of feeling, and I have heard, from other sources, that they were neighbors at San Antonio, where Maj. HEWITT practiced law. When the vote on the question of Union or secession was taken in Texas, Judge HEWITT worked hard for the Union cause, on the stump and with the pen, and succeeded in carrying the city by a large majority for the Union. When the flood gates of secession were opened wide, and Texas was swept along by the fierce current Maj. HEWITT was obliged to remain quiet, or he would have been imprisoned, as was CHARLES ANDERSON. Watching his opportunity, he got as far North as Memphis, where he met Maj. MARTIN, who befriended him in his difficulties, and it is said, I know not with what truth, aided him to escape North by furnishing a pass, under the pretext, on the part of Maj. HEWITT, that he was going to Nashville and Richmond. Whatever the cause of the sudden change of manner, on the part of Maj. MARTIN, certain it is that a wet blanket was thrown over the festive arrangement, and the party returned to Beaufort, with their victuals and drinks, quite disappointed and chopfallen. Maj. HEWITT expressed his sincere regrets that he should have thus unwittingly marred the general enjoyment, but it was one of those cases where nobody was to blame. Judge HEWITT is a man of high character and ability, who has cast his all upon the hazard of the Union die. His property is confiscated, and his wife and eight children are kept in TEXAS. He worked his way North to urge upon the Government the policy and necessity of sending a garrison of ten thousand men to Galveston, with pledges on the part of the Union man there that in six months they would clear Texas of the rebels, garrison Galveston themselves, and let the National troops go home. While urging this plan of action upon the Government, he was offered the commission in the army which he now holds. But I had nearly forgotten to give the reply of Gen. DONELSON to the flag of truce. I append a copy of his letter:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Feb. 8, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Isaac J. Stevens, Commanding Second Brigade, Beaufort, S. C.:

GENERAL: My Aid-de-Camp, Major JAMES G. MARTIN, and Capt. T. R. S. ELLIOTT, will bear, with a flag of truce, this, my answer to your letter of the 8th inst., sent through your Brigade Surgeon, Dr. GEORGE S. KEMBLE, and your Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. BENJAMIN R. LYONS. I regret to say to you that circumstances over which I have no control will not permit me to grant your request, so feelingly expressed, in relation to Mr. W. J. A. FULLER and his young daughter.

It is proper that I should say that previous instructions had been given on the subject of letters—that none should be permitted to pass through flags of truce, except *from* the prisoners on either side, and nothing, save that which was strictly official in character, would be allowed to pass.

You will allow me, in conclusion, to say that the kind treatment shown our prisoners is fully appreciated, and, if it should be the fortune of war to place any of your command in my charge, they shall meet with like good treatment.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
D. S. DONELSON, Brig.-Gen. Commanding,
First Brigade, Fourth Military District, S. C.

The contraband question is getting to be a knotty problem for Gen. SHERMAN. He has written repeatedly for "instructions," but the Administration have not replied to his letters. "What will he do with it?" is a puzzle to himself. As the exigency demanded some immediate action, he has adopted the plan set forth in his "General Orders, No. 9," which you have already published. If any good results from this policy, the Government will approve it, otherwise not. He will be censured for taking the responsibility, if his plan prove a failure. The fact is, that the Government has a large-sized elephant on its hands, and it is difficult to say what must be done with the negroes and the Sea Island plantations. Ten thousand contrabands within our lines, and their number increasing daily by accessions from the main, are to be fed and clothed. The planting season is at hand. The cattle have been driven off, most of them killed, and the corn used up for forage. Col. REYNOLDS, the resident agent appointed by the Government, has the best theory upon the subject that I have yet heard. He suggests that the plantations and negroes should be leased for one year, at a fixed price—say five dollars an acre, which sum has been offered for twenty thousand acres—with ample security, and with suitable restrictions as to the comfort and education of the blacks—the Government to appoint a board of inspection to protect the negroes' interests, with proper powers to exercise a supervisory control over the whole, —to enforce rights and redress wrongs. Government certainly cannot raise cotton at a profit,—if it can raise corn and potatoes enough for the negroes' subsistence, it will do more than I expect. Government cannot build ships, or do any other work, as well or as cheap as individuals. So it will prove with the culture of cotton. Individual competition may succeed in cultivating these islands at a profit, but Government labor will be sure to realize a loss.

The Government is extremely fortunate in having secured the services of Col. REYNOLDS. He has had a ripe experience in the cotton business, is a man of large intelligence and kindly impulses, with a rare faculty for judging men. He has stayed the waste of public property, and is working with great energy and method to extract order and system out of the chaos of confusion in which he found everything here. He has succeeded remarkably well with the limited means at his command. He has saved to the Government every pound of cotton within our lines of occupation, embracing about one thousand square miles; has gathered the negroes, as much as possible, about their former homes; made preparation for planting by furnishing cotton-seed, corn and potatoes, a plow, mules and oxen, to two-thirds of the estates, (the negroes had sold and the army had destroyed the rest of the cattle before Col. REYNOLDS commenced his labors,) and appointed competent persons to oversee the plantations and the negro drivers. His labors are indefatigable, and he gives general satisfaction to the army and to the negroes. His efforts are ably seconded by his assistant at Port Royal Island, Mr. JAMES A. SUYDAM, a well-known Knickerbocker, of great industry and superior business talent. Mr. SUYDAM has lived on the plantations for several weeks, has personally visited nearly all the estates, and has gathered up a store of statistical and other information, that probably makes him the best "posted" man on the contraband question that we have here, next to Col. REYNOLDS himself. Mr. W. F. HEYER, another New Yorker, is one of Col. REYNOLDS' assistants at Beaufort, who is admirably fitted for the post he fills. The Beaufort Library has been catalogued and classified by him, as well as Dr. COGSWELL, of the Astor Library, or any other confirmed bibliople, could have done the work. Col. WM. H. NOBLES, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and originally appointed by Gen. SHERMAN as "the sole cotton agent for the whole State of North Carolina deserted by the rebels," still continues his labors under Col. REYNOLDS. He has just "finished up" Hilton Head Island, and is now securing the cotton at North Edisto. Col. NOBLES is a very active and efficient man, and has been of great service here. In fact, all of Col. REYNOLDS' employes are picked men—the best corps to be found here in any capacity. None of them eat the bread of idleness. Actuated by the example of their chief, they all work early and late, in season and out of season, in sunshine and in rain; and the consequence is that they have secured to the Government nearly two million dollars worth of cotton.

I send a copy of the report of Private DAVID HUTCHINSON, of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, from Andover, Mass., made by himself to Gov. STEVENS, to show what has been done in the way of preserving the public and private libraries here, and that you may know how intelligently Northern "mud-sills" operate when they get into South Carolina. Mr. H had evidently been a general reader, as he had numbered and arranged all the books according to their authors, when Mr. HEYER took hold of them, and classified them according to subjects. They are preserved almost intact, but few volumes being missed from the printed catalogue, a copy of which I send you, and these are mostly accounted for by written memoranda, left by the old Librarian in the hurry of his departure. To enable your readers to form an idea of how some things were done by the boasted "aristocracy of intellect and education at Beaufort," I copy a descriptive line from the catalogue of the public library:

"SMITH, Works of, Iv. two."

Luminous! is it not? *Ex uno disce omnes.*

BEAUFORT, S. C., Feb. 18, 1862.

To Isaac J. Stevens, Brigadier-General Commanding:

SIR: Having been appointed Assistant Librarian, in accordance with your orders I began to act in that capacity under your supervision, on or about the 15th of December last. I found the Beaufort library (which consisted of nearly three thousand volumes) in a confused state. I immediately set about classifying and arranging them in proper order. This having been accomplished, I received orders to collect, catalogue, and classify all the books contained in the private libraries of the former inhabitants of Beaufort. This was a task of some difficulty, owing not only to the damage they had sustained previous to the occupation of Beaufort by the Union troops, but also to the necessity of fitting up new alcoves or shelves for their reception. These difficulties were overcome, the original library was arranged, the private libraries of Beaufort, together with those from neighboring islands, numbering in all some seven thousand volumes, have been transferred to this building; and I am now obeying the order to pack them, previous to their transportation.

Your most obedient servant,
DAVID HUTCHINSON.

The collection of the "Beaufort Library Society," comprising about 4,000 volumes, has, by order of Secretary CHASE, been packed, and will be shipped to New York on the next steamer. The Society was instituted more than seventy years since, and some exceedingly valuable and rare old works are among the collection, which has been preserved nearly intact, no one having been admitted to the building without an order from Gen. STEVENS. It is peculiarly rich in old folio editions of Latin and Greek classics, historical works, and the standard authors of the earlier part of the present century, but few additions having apparently been made of late years. There are many works which will command large prices from collectors and public libraries, if properly brought to their attention.

The library of WM. HENRY TRESCOT, Esq., will be got ready for shipment by next steamer. It contains about 1,500 volumes, nearly every one of which is of a choice edition, and handsomely bound, and all in splendid order.

History and biography of statesmen and rulers form the greater portion of this collection, but there are also many poetical and standard works, curious old political pamphlets, &c., and splendidly illustrated works, among which "NICOLAS' History of British Knighthood," illuminated, is specially worthy of notice.

Six volumes of "State Trials" from the reign of King RICHARD II. to GEORGE I., reported verbatim, in the Beaufort Society Library, will attract much attention.

There are other collections of books from different quarters, all of which are to follow as soon as they can be catalogued and packed.

Beaufort very much resembles, in its general appearance, the town of Edgartown, Mass. The houses here are larger, and some few of them more elegant, but the sandy streets, the water front, the opposite shore, the country in the immediate rear, the style of many of the houses—in short, the *tout ensemble* is much the same as the shire town of the island of Martha's Vineyard. The negroes bring in information from the main nightly, and there is but little doubt that they convey intelligence to the rebels also. I am satisfied of this from their downward look, their furtive glance, and their natural readiness to be all things to all men, which grows out of their oppressed condition. They are not exactly satisfied with their present unsettled state, which leaves many of them to rust with idleness, and want of occupation must breed discontent, always, in blacks or whites. Their great rejoicings over their new-found liberty are now past, and they begin to stare the sober realities of the future steadily in the face. What is in store for them they know not. They feel that, somehow or other, this military advent is to enure to their benefit, and yet they are not quite certain that their masters may not return. Hence they feel unsettled, uneasy, and unhappy at times. The soldiers here are "revelling in the halls of the (Carolina) Montezumas"—and sad and melancholy enough it makes one feel. Not that I have any sympathy for the BARNWELLS, the RHETTS, the HAYWARDS, *et idomne genus*, who left their baronial halls in such inglorious haste, but this beautiful town—now like "GOLDSMITH'S Deserted Village," so far as its original inhabitants are concerned—looks like an earthly paradise destroyed by the wanton hand of man.

The weather is all that heart could desire—a mild, genial and salubrious climate—the sun and sky serene and lovely; the birds sing sweetly—the mocking birds warbling their rich notes in native wildness and beauty. The negroes stalk like ghosts through the streets, staring in stupid wonder and strange curiosity at their sudden change from peaceful country life to the bustling activity and startling energy incident to the military occupation of the place. The exterior of the houses betokens no change; the doors and windows are all closed, except the few occupied as military headquarters, and the negroes live in many of the halls where lately their masters reveled; but every room is stripped of its furniture, and pillage, riot and devastation are marked, with vandal hand, in every house. The negroes commenced, and the soldiers have finished, this work of desolation. Gen. STEVENS promptly checked this destruction of public property as soon as he took command here. Some officers are under arrest, and are now being tried by court-martial, for neglect of orders in this respect. Among others, Capt. LILLY, Brigade Quartermaster, has been under close arrest for some time. His trial begins to-day, and will be a long affair, as a string of charges as long as the moral law has been preferred against him.

Should the original inhabitants ever come back to Beaufort, they will find many changes and some improvements. Capt. CHARLES E. FULLER, the Division Quartermaster at this post, is building a very fine dock here. There were two old dilapidated wharves, which were so sadly out of repair that they were almost useless, and our Government transports have been generally compelled to anchor and discharge in the middle of the stream. One of the wharves had only six feet of water, and the other was high and dry at low tide. Capt. FULLER has built his dock one hundred feet into the channel, and has connected the two old wharves, filling in between them, and making a river front of two hundred feet, with a depth of twenty feet at low water. The tide rises and falls here about seven feet. The timber, iron and steam-engine used in building the new dock, were all found about the town, and the whole work is carried on by the soldiers and negroes. The pile-driver, hammer and all, were made from old iron and other material found here, and the only expense to the Government has been forty cents a day (extra duty pay) given to some half dozen soldiers. Beaufort is so far inland that no wind nor sea affects the harbor, and vessels can lie at the wharf at all times and discharge rapidly, without the delay and expense of lightering, which has been inevitable at Hilton Head. The pier, at the latter place, has progressed far towards completion. It has been run out twelve hundred feet, and a T, two hundred feet long, is now being constructed, which will enable the largest steamers to lie alongside in smooth weather and at high water. Capt. SAXTON intended to run the pier out a few courses further, which could have been accomplished in a few days, so that the steamers could have water enough at low tide, but Gen. SHERMAN peremptorily ordered the pier to stop where it now is. WANDERER.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will make their semi-annual opening of
CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE
SHAWLS,
on
MONDAY, FEB. 24.
Among the lot will be found a magnificent display of open centred
S